OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,605 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
L CATHAY	2863	500	J. P. Hassall	12th Feb.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th "
L GANGES	4126	650	S. Stewart	26th "
M SIAM	3011	500	H. F. Brimson	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	650	T. J. Atherton	12th "
— NIZAM	3726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L THAMES	4101	650	W. A. Coston	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3991	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	2900	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3538	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4144	850	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
L SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st "
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2863	500	J. P. Hassall	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ALNWA	3126	600	R. G. Murray	19th "
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 9, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
19th Feb.	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3011	500
19th "	"NIZAM"	3726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3994	600
16th "	"ASSAM"	3538	500
* 30th "	"MALWA"	2959	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 25th "	"CATHAY"	2863	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London viâ Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.....Rs. 630.
Second Class..... " 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, February 9, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 800, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, including Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	6,000	850	1st May 188

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,000	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,300	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th "
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480	

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	4th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4100	500	8th April

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th February, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 15th February, (on arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1886. Agents.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

	Cash.
THEACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA...per tin	Rs. 0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA... "	" 0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE.... "	" 1 2
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA..... "	" 1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA..... "	" 1 12
COCOA NIBS..... "	" 1 8
CHOCOLAT MENIER .....As 10, Re. 1 and	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw .....per Box of 100	Rs. 2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... " 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... " 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE ..... " 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE ..... " 100	" 2
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... " 100	" 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape ..... " 100	" 2 4
THEACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape ..... " 100	" 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes ..... Rs.	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100.	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS {Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS {With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS {The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS {By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roe nisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS {By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS {By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS {On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS {Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS {A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS {The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS {Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class Instrument.
PIANOS {Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS {Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR.

F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.

CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice spirits; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

			Cash per dozen.	Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S	Invalid	BRANDY, ****	"	54	0
	Specially adapted for medical use.				
TREACHER'S	Fine Old Pale	BRANDY, ***	"	33	0
	Soft and delicate, much appreciated.				
TREACHER'S	Old Pale	BRANDY, **	"	30	0
	A very choice and matured spirit				
TREACHER'S	Pale	BRANDY, *	"	26	0
	A sound and good peg Brandy				
TREACHER'S	Glenlivet	WHISKY,	"	22	8
	A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.				
TREACHER'S	Old Irish	WHISKY,	"	22	8
	A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow				
TREACHER'S	Superior Old	HOLLANDS,	"	16	0
	A pure wholesome spirit				
TREACHER'S	Old Plymouth	GIN,	"	18	0
	Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour				
TREACHER'S	Dry Unsweetened	GIN,	"	18	0
	A perfectly pure spirit, very superior				
TREACHER'S	Sweetened Old Tom	GIN,	"	17	0
	High quality and delicate flavour				
TREACHER'S	Finest Old Jamaica	RUM,	"	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.

SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Constituents in Bombay and at Mofussil that they have just received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of Goods in all their Departments and beg to state that their prices have lately undergone a Complete Revision in order that no way be left for any other Firm to compete with them for the same quality or Goods, as it is their intention to hold and still maintain the reputation they have always held for their Stock.

INSPECTION AND TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER for the South Canara District. Salary, Rs. 400 per measem, with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem. Apply to the President of the District Board of South Canara, Mangalore, before the 28th February, 1886.

J. STURROCK,
President.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, a lucrative business in the N.-W. P. It has recently been thoroughly stocked with a Splendid Assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, Stores, Provisions, Wines, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, and other Requisites for a large General mixed Trade, and there is every facility for increasing what has been for many years a well-paying concern. The Shop is handsome, spacious and well-fitted, and will be let at a low rental, either on lease or as may be agreed upon. The New Stock which has only arrived since December last is offered at Cost Price with the usual commission added, and must be taken over intact. Other, at valuation or as may be mutually arranged. For further particulars apply to W. SHEPPERSON, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

NEW SHIPMENTS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
BASS' by Read Bros.....	5	12
GUINNESS'S do.	5	12
PILSENER, "Früschoppen"	5	4
SPARKLING CIDER.....	6	8
NORFOLK DRY CIDER...	6	8
MINERVA SPRING WATER	4	0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL...	13	8

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FAST DYED KHAKI.

E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS, FOR

LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI,

HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz:—

DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES, do. do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets and Native Pugrees.
LINEN CANVASS, for Havre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches.
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different [illegible]
All the above material is war[illegible]
Soap, Soda, Sun-light, Air a[illegible]
Samples and Price-Current on [illegible]

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Managers of the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular income to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings (assisting speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 500.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44 ..... Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order..... Rs. 290.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12 ..... Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 260
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments..... Rs. 288

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,

(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),

BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR DRESS HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT

THE LATEST SHAPES

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality...Rs. 14 to 16 | Tall Beaver Brown, New Color...Rs. 14 to 16
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt ...Rs. 12 to 14 | Best Black Opera, Self Closing ...Rs. 14 to 16

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., {OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,} BOMBAY.

THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

COGNACS & WHISKIES.

WHY PAY FOR BRANDS?

WE offer our own selected Spirits at the following rates, and invite comparison in qualities and prices with other well-known Shippers:—

COGNACS.

Cash. Rs.	as.		Credit. Rs.	as.
21	0	Alexandre & Co., "A GOOD PEG BRANDY"	22	0
20	0	Jules Lennox do.	21	0
16	0	Lagrange & Co. "TROIS COGS"	17	0
		(Our own selection.)		
26	10	Yellow Capsule "A SUPERIOR PEG BRANDY" *	28	0
29	8	Blue Capsule "SOFT OLD PALE" **	31	0
33	5	Green Capsule "VERY SOFT OLD PALE" ***	35	0
37	0	White Capsule "VERY CHOICE" ****	39	0
46	8	Black Capsule "RARE OLD CLUB," 20 years old	49	0

SCOTCH WHISKY.

20	0	Caledonia Blend	21	0
21	0	Breadalbane Highland Whisky	22	0
23	12	Fine Highland Malt "OUR OWN"	25	0
25	12	Superior old Blend "	27	0

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT IMPORTERS.

PROFESSIONAL TASTERS AND EXPERTS.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

N.B.—SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND TRADERS.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

		Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.			
Château Lafite	After	38 0	40 0
Château Mouton	Dinner	38 0	40 0
Château Rauzan	Wines	34 0	36 0
Château Palmer	Dinner	28 0	30 0
Château Larose	Wines	25 0	27 0
St. Julien		22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast	17 0	19 0
Medoc	Wines.	15 0	17 0
Medoc, Bombay bottled		13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.			
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine		30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended		25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
Chablis La Moutonne, superior		30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine		20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		62 0	
Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		54 0	
Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		56 0	
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry		56 0	
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints			36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserves" (Extra Sec.)		50 0	
Heidsieck's dry Monopole		44 0	
Carte Blanche (Sibadery's), light dry		39 0	
Saumur, Finest Sparkling		38 0	
Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.			
PORT.			
Old Crusted, some years in bottle		40 0	
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, *gold capsule*		32 8	
Invalids' Rich " " "		28 8	
Dessert Wine, fruity *black* "		23 0	
A good full Wine *red* "		21 0	
Spanish Port the best *green* "		16 8	
SACRAMENTAL WINES.			
St. Martin's Malaga		25 0	
Do. Tinta Francisca		30 0	
Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.			

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager .. Mr. FRAMJEE. C. MEHTA.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S
NEW AND ORIGINAL
JAPANESE OPERA,
MIKADO;
OR THE
TOWN OF TITIPU.

Entirely New Scenery, painted expressly for this OPERA, from London designs.
New and magnificent JAPANESE Costumes.
Powerful Chorus of School Girls, Nobles, Guards, &c.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE COMMITTEE of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE have the pleasure to announce that under the patronage of H. E. LORD REAY a GRAND EVENING CONCERT in aid of the Funds of the Orphanage will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, 9th February, at 8 o'clock. The Committee have pleasure in directing attention to the following programme :—

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Organ Solo... The Garb of Old Gaul ...General Reid. Mr. Johnston.
2. Song..... My ain Fireside ..... Mr. Watson.
3. Violin Solo. { a. Tyrolienne ..... Schubert. b. Chanson Sans Parolee .Wieniawski. Herr Schmuck.
4. Song..... O a' the Airts the Win' can Blaw ..... Finlay Dun Mrs. Macmillan.
5. Song..... Robin Adair ..... Mrs. Morland.
6. Song..... The Hundred Pipers ..... Written by Baroness Nairne, Mr. Wyer.
7. Song..... Within a Mile o' Edinboro' Town ..... Mrs. Hargrave.
8. Song..... Edward Gray ..... Sullivan, Mr. Dixon.

Interval of Five Minutes.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo.. March in B flat ..... E. Silas. Mr. Mant.
2. Serenade.... Good Night, Beloved ..... Balfe. Mr. Watson.
3. Song..... Ave Maria ..... Hervey. Mrs. Morland. With Piano and Organ accompaniment.
4. Song ..... Annie Lawrie ..... Mr. Dixon.
6. Song..... Blow, Bugles, Blow ..... Sir H. Oakley Mrs. Macmillan.
6. Song..... Duncan. Gray ..... Burns. Mr. Wyer.
7. Quartette..... Auld Lang Syne.. ..... Burns. Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. Watson, Mr. Wyer.

With Organ and Piano accompaniment.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Books of the Words, 4 annas each.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA, Captain Klyne, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on FRIDAY, the 19th instant. She will receive cargo for Mombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa and Lindi to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie.

THE s.s. NYANZA, has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Docks.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

All claims should be presented to the Captain by whom such are payable before sailing; if the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained by him.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents inward for s.s. Nyanza.
Bombay, 5th February, 1886.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN "MACDONALD" arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1886.

ZEPHYR CLOTH.

splendid assortment of Checks and Plain Colours 8 as., 9 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, having on hand a large stock of Tents of every description and size are prepared to comply with orders at a few hour's notice.

Apply to AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

ELGIN MILLS FLOOR CLOTH.

A LARGE stock of WOOLLEN and COTTON FLOOR CLOTHS in a variety of choice shades and designs, always on hand.

Apply to the AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE attention of Commanding Officers is particularly invited to the NEW FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL now being introduced by the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

The colour of this drill is guaranteed against Soap, Soda, Sunlight, and Acids.

Samples upon application to the AGENT.

COOPER, MADON & CO'S.
SPECIAL REMEDIES.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ANÆMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot., Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON'S PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM ELIXIR is used with great advantage by sufferers from Liver Complaints. It removes bile from blood, arouses the liver from its torpid state to a healthy action and activity, and regulates the bowels, removes constipation, and expels all the impurities from the system. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

GOUT SPECIFIC—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.—THIS PREPARATION is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM.—This well-known never failing remedy for cough, cold, asthma, consumption and other diseases of the throat and chest, is a mild and safe preparation of purely vegetable drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic diseases in a few doses. As. 8 and Re. 1.

MADON'S COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Since its introduction by us, it commands a great demand; it possesses the combined properties of Cod-Liver Oil and Lacto-phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for wasting diseases. Being palatable to the taste and perfectly free from disagreeable smell and nauseating effects of Cod-Liver Oil, delicate patients as well as children take it without repugnance. Re. 1.

MADON'S ANTI-MALARIOUS FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.—These Pills will be found valuable for the cure of neuralgia, headache (especially neuralgia of head, face, and neck), sciatica, lumbago, malarial fevers, dyspepsia, weakness of the bowels and stomach, and occasional diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION,
IMMENSE SUCCESS ! ! !
TO-NIGHT, and THURSDAY,
FRIDAY next, AT 9 P.M
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL
TRAINED ANIMALS.

COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARUN SUITS, HORSE CLOTHING &c.

FOR samples of above (as also for material of a finer quality specially made for shirts and sleeping suits) apply to :—

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
Cawnpore.

NOTICE.

THE undernoted NINE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 1,000 each are reported to have been STOLEN, from Mr. SYAPOORJI BURJORJI FRASER, Surat. The notes bear the endorsement "S. B. FRASER."

M-76 79803, M-76 80197, M-76 74433, M-76 76036, M-76 78843, M-76 77828, M-76 79230, M-76 62795, and M-76 81308.

THE OLDEST FIRM

OF
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Under the Management of
A. H. BANAJI.
Late of Cooper & Co., & Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.,
POST FREE.

Revised and Enlarged price-list of Newspapers and Periodicals with a Pocket Calender.

TO OBSERVE REGULARITY AND PUNCTUALITY SEND YOUR ORDERS.
FOR
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICLS
TO
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE AND CO.,
26, Meadow-Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 30, Grant-road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Cheap, BICYCLE, in first class condition.—Apply "Rudge" care of this paper.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED ENGINEER to erect and start refrigerating machinery in March. Apply to REFRIGERATOR, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

POTTERY.—The well-known Mooltan Pottery can be obtained in Blue and White colours and in various designs. At DADABHOY and Sons, General Merchants, Mooltan.

F. MASON the Agent for KANANGA WATER and GRIMAULDS PREPARATIONS may be seen every day at 4 o'clock until Thursday; care of Mr. Ballantine, 11, Hornby-row.

HAM BACON and CHEESE, fresh at 12 annas a lbs. At BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—Alert Hotel.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the FIRST FLOOR of No. 2, Oak-Lane, Fort. Suitable for an office. Newly painted and whitewashed. Apply on the premises.

WINES SPIRITS and ICES four sorts daily, every day, different kinds, only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, Church gate Street.

STOLEN from Watson's Hotel on Thursday last a FOX TERRIER BITCH named VIC, having a plated chain collar and address. After this notice any person found having the dog in his possession will be PROSECUTED.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge. Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Sackeria Mandvi.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

FOR SALE, a FLOUR DRESSER, complete. Price, Rs. 700. For further particulars apply to ANDERSON & Co., 1, Dean-lane.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

EIGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per lb; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do. 10 as. per lb.—PEARCE, Apollo-street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIVA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

WANT TO JOIN a Native or European lucrative firm as an active partner, with a small capital. Apply A., care of Girgaum Post Office, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 16ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & Co., 3, Meadow-street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a spacious two-storeyed House at Lower Colaba, suitable for European or Native family. Apply to Mancoji Nowroji Mistry, 105, lower Colaba.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw, Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Hammond and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WATCH-GUARDS and neck-chains, lockets, key rings, charms, &c., &c., in Gold and Silver, Indian and English make. Prices very moderate. ASTEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double, Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of securing an established business. The proprietor of a flourishing and lucrative business, worth Rs. 50,000 is desirous of disposing of it before leaving for foreign parts. Apply to D. D., care of this office.

INVINCIBLE Racing Tricycle, Humber Pattern, 33 in. Wheels geared up to 59 inches, weight 44 lbs., Arab Cradle Spring, Ball Bearings to all parts, Lamps, spare Rims, Spokes, Nuts, &c., nearly new. Apply "Cycle," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Gaivert's Carbolic Powder (5 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p.m., Monthly Boarders taken.

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 9th February next, at 5-15 p.m.

A. W. Z. BAYLY,
Honorary Secretary.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. G. R. YATES to SIGN our firm per procuration.

F. J. V. MINCHIN & Co.
Gopalpore, 1st February, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.

A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Cance and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hnng on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.

Drawings and estimates sent on application.

S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.

201 Mount Road, Madras.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary nothings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We enclose cheque in payment of compounding you with the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of sterling utility in bowel complaints, whether a beverage imported into the country, and, we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other trade, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of confirmation of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,300,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
[illegible] W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
55, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,800,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,
Do. 10 Do. 500 do. ,, 1,
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES, improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., AND PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rocke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It acts on the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists & Perfumers & Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption that will not yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away from it if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the complexion greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever, preferable to drugs. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL.....	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 5,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and BENGHSIE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1863 ..... £300,690
,, 1885 ..... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1868 ..... £1,579,678 3 9 | 1878 ..... £4 019,159 14 1
1873 ..... £2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 ..... £5,318,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1884.
1,982 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 90,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to Agents.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses,

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BAY.

...ing.
...bander, 5.45 p.m.
...ail, 9 p.m.

...g vessels arrived on the ...m. Yesterday:—Nyanza ..., Middlesborough; and

... vessels sailed yester... ombique; Aryshire (s), ...ewellyn (s). Rangoon.

...UNDRE.—The follow... be played by the band ...t the Apollo-bunder,

.....Bucalossi.
...Journees.....Cherubini.
...litte.....Audran.
... Fleurs.....Waldteufel.
... and Tan .....Lowthian.
... THE QUEEN.

...r—The Bombay Foxhounds will ...row (Wednesday), as advertised.

...ce's Dock.—The s. s. Asia entered the ...unday, and the s. s. Nyanza yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 30th ult. shows a decrease of Rs. 3,022 in receipts.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 2nd inst., terminated yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Oomar Ismail, residing at the Imambara, reported to the police that his shop at Chuckla was broken into, and property worth Rs. 300 missing from it.

LOST.—Vishwanath Juganath, residing at Girgaum Back-road, reported to the police that on the 6th inst. he went to Lower Mahim and dropped a Rs. 100-note from his pocket.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is:—White.—Major Beaver, Mr. Graham, Mr. King, and Captain Phayre, versus Black and Yellow.—Mr. Arbuthnot, Captain Hamilton, Mr. Macrae, and Mr. Fraser. Play to begin at 5 p.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated last month was 5,480, of whom 848 were new admissions, the daily average attendance being 176. The prevailing diseases were malarious fever, dysentery, and measles.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Parsee named Dadabhai Nowrojee, aged 50 years, while passing along the Duncan-road on Sunday, was knocked down by a carriage coming up from the rear. The driver called out to him, but he, it appears, did not or could not hear him. He received severe injuries to his head.

ROBBING ORNAMENTS FROM A CHILD.—Dowlut Hurry, a dhobie, residing at Sewree, reported to the police that, on Sunday evening, his son, aged 9 years, while playing in front of his house, was enticed away by another Hindoo who appeared to have taken the ornaments off the boy. The boy said the thief are not to be found. Inquiries are being instituted.

A YOUTHFUL PICK-POCKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Una Yessoo was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a purse. It appears that the accused slipped his hand into the pocket of a Hindoo who was standing at a fish-stall purchasing some fish. As he was moving away with it, he was stopped by another man, who saw him relieving his countryman of his purse.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE half-yearly general meeting of members of the Gymkhana was held in the Gymkhana Pavilion on Wednesday evening last, the chair being taken by the president of the Club, the Hon. Mr. ustice Bayley. The massive silver trophy and four smaller cups presented by His Highness the Nizam to the Bombay Gymkhana team, the winners of the Hyderabad tournament, were conspicuously displayed on the table. The voting for the new committee resulted as follows:—Joint Hony. Secretary and Treasurer, F. C. Macrae. Joint Hony. Secretary C.M.H. Merriman, Boats Secy., R.L. Stewart, Bowls Secy., R. McEwen; Cricket Secy., L. Penny; Golf Secy., T. Lang; Lawn-Tennis Secy., Lt. Col. Rowlandson; Polo Secy., A. Arthur; Racquet Secy., B.B. Russell, R.E. Additional members:—Col. W. Merriman, R.E., W. A. Baker, and R.S. Campbell. The report for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, having been read and confirmed, it was proposed and carried unanimously that the past half-year's report be adopted and accounts be passed.

Mr. L. Penny proposed that in para 2 of Rule 3 after the words "end of the quarter" the words "or shall become insolvent" should be inserted, and after the words "of a fresh entrance donation, the words "after ballot" should be added. Seconded by Mr. R. L. Stewart and carried unanimously.

The president then proposed that the following addition should be made to para. 5 of Rule 2:—"No ballot shall be valid unless 18 members vote." Col. Merriman, R. E., seconded, and this proposal was also passed unanimously.

The president followed by proposing a special vote of thanks to the members of the winning Polo teams for their great and splendid successes in the tournaments here and at Hyderabad, which, on being seconded by Major Morse, was carried with much applause. A vote of thanks was also accorded to the joint secretaries of the Club and to the secretaries of the different departments of sports.

Mr. A. Craigie subsequently proposed a vote of thanks to the president and chairman for again presiding at the half-yearly general meeting, and referred to the deep interest he continued to take in the affairs of the Club and for the encouragement he gave to sport generally. Col. Merriman seconded the proposal, which was carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Bayley having replied, the meeting terminated.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A TOBACCONIST.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, the case in which four tobacconists, Ramdass Koosall and others, and Hormusjee Dorabjee Setna, a tobacco inspector, are charged with defamiug Dunjee Bagchund, was proceeded with before Mr. Cooper. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, prosecuted, and Mr. Starling appeared for the first and Mr. Moonsookhai for the three other accused. Mr. Pestonjee defended the inspector.

Mr. Pestonjee applied for a separate trial for his client, as, according to the information filed, his offence was a totally separate one from that against the other four accused.

Mr. Cooper said he thought the question had been settled on the last occasion. Of course if Mr. Pestonjee pressed for a separate trial, it would be granted.

In reply to his worship Mr. Anderson said he hoped to be able to prove that Mr. Pestonjee's client was the writer of the original document which contained the defamatory matter in question, and conclusively that he had, in common with the other accused, published the matter complained of. He thought he could prove something like conspiracy, and it would not be necessary to go into the case separately.

The complainant was then examined. He stated he had no intimation whatever of the proposed cancellation of his licences at the end of December, 1885, till the 24th December, some time after the defamation was published. This information he received in a letter from the Collector of Customs. He was not told by the Collector the reasons for this step; in fact, he had no opportunity whatever given him of finding them out. Witness had been on good terms with the inspectors of the Tobacco Department till after Nagindass was bribed and tried, when they did their best to ruin him. A number of his creditors came to him for payment of their claims after the circulars complained of were published. He did not know what else could have caused them to do so. After the 28th November a large number of his constituents left him owing to the warning contained in the hand-bills.

In cross-examination by Mr. Starling witness said he was not threatened that his license would be revoked at the end of the year 1885, as he was a person unfit to hold one. He had no distinct warning on the 2nd November that his license would be revoked at the end of the year. Mr. Grant, the Collector of Customs, did not himself tell witness that he was not a fit person to hold a license, and would get none for the next year. He got a reply from Mr. Grant, and it was that witness should not be anxious about his license. He depended on that reply. No one told him that his license would be cancelled. The only time he knew anything about his license was from the hand-bills. One of his licenses had been cancelled in October, and he knew his other licenses would not be cancelled. Something was trumped up against him, and it was cancelled. Witness did not know a return was called for to show the number of times he was convicted. He was not convicted 70 times within the last two or three years. He had been fined several times at the instigation of Hormusji, the accused, who was in the habit of taking him up for other peoples faults.

The cross-examination of witness was not finished when the court rose, and the case was adjourned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour with the glossy beauty of youth, and leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as prevent ing the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at Rs. 2, per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Apollo American Drug Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-road, London.

THE MOOLA FEROZE ZEND AND PERSIAN COLLEGE.

A MEETING for the distribution of prizes to the students of the Moola Feroze College was held on Saturday last in the hall of the Dady Sett fire-temple. The report which was read by the honorary secretary, showed that 123 pupils were studying Persian, and thirty Zend. Two vacancies having occurred during the year in the managing board owing to the death of Messrs. Nowrozji Furdoonji and Nowroji Pach, they were filled up by the election of Messrs. N. J. Gamadia and J. B Murzban. The funds at the disposal of the board amounted to Rs. 34,404.

After the reading of the report, some of the students of the college recited Persian verses from *Hafiz* and the *Shanameh* in excellent style. It was gratifying to see that most of the pupils were from the priestly class and one of them was the son of the high priest of Persia.

Mr. K. R. Kama, the chairman, after having distributed the prizes, delivered a lengthy speech, in which he exhorted the priestly community to take advantage of the college for the revival of their ancient languages. He said that the time had now come when the Parsees should strive to enter deeper into the beauties and mysteries of their time-honoured religion rather than be at the mercy of European *savants*.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BOMBAY.

a Mr H Chamberlain, up-country
a Mr W Chamberlain, up-country
a Captain and Mrs Pennington, Mian Meer
a Lieut Stewart, Mian Meer
a Mrs Kennedy, Broach
a Mr A Elliott, Amraoti
a Captain and Mrs Budgen, Hyderabad
a Mrs Raikes, Hyderabad
a Mr and Mrs Brook Fox, Guntakul
Mr A Schelsinger
Mr W M Towells
Mrs Elliott, England
Mr W P Jervis, England
a Mr C W Arnold, England
Mr F C Allen, England
Mr E Minors, England
a Capt Shanasfeld, R A, Kirkee
a Lieut and Mrs R Wilmott
a Mr H E Wright, England
Lieut E C B Cotgrave, Mhow
Mr F Gleadow, Karachi
Major and Mrs Humfrey, Bhuj
Mr J Percy Rawson, Sheffield
a Mr W Shepperson
a Miss Rowe
a Mrs Wallis
a Mr and Mrs Lamont
a Mr M de Canto
a Mr W R Gidley
Mr J Silcock
a Mr F S Lily, C S Surat
a Mr F W Havers, Calcutta
a Mr F. Carbutt, London
a Mr A Carpenter, London
a Mr and Mrs Copland
Lieut Mainwaring
Lieut H F Talbot, Delhi
Mr H Dallas Forbes
Mr and Mrs Southon, Australia
Mr J Green, Australia
Mr and Mrs Middleton, Australia
Miss Cardiow, Australia
Surg-Major W Jackson
Surg-Major F B Macleau
Mr J D C Aitkins, CS, Thana
Mr H M Mainw ing, Surat
a Mr D F Saaza, England
a Dr and Mrs Jaaffi, England
Lieut P R Legh, England
a Mr A C Lovell, Delhi
Surg C R Kilkelly, MS
Mr A R Anderson, Poona
Mr A A Tnson, England
Mr M J Pyke, England
a Col and Mrs Hunter, England
Mr Gill, England
Capt Gill, England
Miss Fadieson, England
Mr Wharton, Bombay
Major and Mrs Lavie, RA, England
Colonel Penny, R A, Bombay
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Miss Bristed, Bombay
a Mr Brown, Calcutta
Surgeon Lewels
Mr Valentine Blissett
Mrs Warwick
a Mr Frank Bayly, England
Mr Wright, Bombay
Mr L A Prichard, Bombay
Brigade Surg Joynt, Kurrachee
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr T W Bourn, Bombay
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
Mr Walsh, Bombay
Mr Mason, England
Mr Fernie, Bombay
Mr Wadden, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr Ballantine, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

A TURF DECISION.

THE following semi-official statement brings to a close an unpleasant episode in the recent Calcutta Races:—

"We are authorised to append to this paragraph copy of a sentence of one year's disqualification which has been passed by the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club upon the horses Tynedale and Goldfinder, and the former's trainer. They have further seriously warned one of the European trainers in the Jodhpur Stable. "The Stewards have also addressed His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur at length, detailing the causes which necessitated the sentence, and which called forth such universal public animadversion regarding the running of the horses in the Jodhpur Stable during the late Calcutta Race Meetings. No imputation whatever is made against His Highness, and as a proof of their esteem the Stewards have offered advice as to the future management of race-horses belonging to members of the Jodhpur family."

Sentence.

Calcutta, February [illegible]—The Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club [illegible] Races have thought fit to impose a sentence of forty-one days' [illegible]ght, Shotover and Tynedale [illegible]a Race Meetings. They consider [illegible]us, not sufficiently so as regards [illegible]otover, to warrant any steps [illegible] these horses; but the horses [illegible]ynedale they hereby debar for one ye[illegible]te from running in any races on the [illegible]Race Course or any other Course where races [illegible] held under Calcutta Turf Club Rules.

(Sd.) H. Ulick Browne; W. F. McDonell; F. B. Peacock; Charles H. Moore; J. J. J. Keswick; Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club and of the Calcutta Races. L. Gordon, Capt., A.D.C., Steward of the Calcutta Races.—*Englishman.*

DECLINE OF THE GHOST.

Mr. R. A. Proctor, writes in the *New Castle Chronicle*:—Attention has recently been called to the decline of the ghost. Formerly, at Christmas time, ghostly magazine articles failed to have a sprinkling of ghosts among its short stories. This year, there have been very few ghosts. It seems as though, notwithstanding the investigations of the Psychical Society, the ghost had been discredited. He no longer holds a respectable position. And probably the reason is that he is no longer regarded as capable of any useful sort of work. In the childhood of the human race, the ghost was regarded as at least equal in power, alike for good and for evil, to the living man. Now that men reject this idea as altogether untenable. Nobody, in his senses, takes ghosts into account in considering the various forces, favourable or unfavourable, which may affect his fortunes. When a Napoleon or a Wellington, a Cavour or a Palmerston, a Herschel or a Leverrier, a Davy or a Faraday, dies, there is an end of his personal activity, though the influence of his works may be great for many years, or even centuries. Now, it would be preposterous to suppose that the ghost of Mr. Brown or Mrs. Jones should be capable of doing what the ghost of a great man or woman is not expected to do. If the defunct Brown or Jones, male or female, can come back in ghostly form to impart his or her ideas to the living, William Herschel might readily return, one would suppose, to tell us what he had learned since his demise about the distribution of the stars through space, or about planets exterior to Neptune. Cavour could advise the governing folk in Italy useful hints. Palmerston could give us his ideas about the Irish problem. And in a hundred ways the dead might be of use to the living. Now, the living man hardly pretends to bring precisely such suggestions from the dead, yet even the professed teachers of spiritualism have not once undertaken to convey from the defunct great any information or advice corresponding to the known work of such men. For instance, Milton and Shakspeare, when they do talk through the medium, refrain from aught Miltonic or Shakspearian. If the spirits of Napoleon or Wellington were brought forward, we know from experience that those warlike ghosts would limit their communications to remarks about the condition of the residents in various spiritual spheres, and to other such matters as the medium himself might talk about, if he were another warrior, were the real speaker. So that even those who are fully certain that the words of the medium whether uttered in ghostly voice in the dark, or in full daylight through the impressive channel of a table leg, are from the spirit of the dead have nothing like the old feeling with which at dead of night the frightened person selected for ghostly visitation interpreted what he supposed he saw and heard (perhaps some flattering clothes half illuminated by moonlight, with the noise of a creaking window) into communication from a defunct relative. "The sheeted dead," who "squeaked and gibbered" in those old days, made men's flesh creep and their bones shake. A thing was secretly brought to me," says one who frightened in this way, "and mine ear received a wishper thereof. In thoughts from the vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth on men, fear came upon me and trembling, which made all my bones to shake. Then a spirit passed before my face; the hair of my flesh stood up. It stood still, but I could not discern the appearance thereof; a form was before mine eyes, and I heard a small voice." [A "still voice," the original of the which would correspond with the Hebernianism, a "silent voice," to avoid which the Revised Version says, "Silence: and I heard a voice"] That was the way in which the ghost worked in the days of Job, and till perhaps a century or so ago. But now the use of better lights at night has spoiled all this. The investigations, even of believers in ghost have been fatal to ghostly faith. If there were a room rumoured to be haunted the electric light and the microphone would ruin the whole affair. Of course the ghost lives; he is still believed in: probably there are ten or even a hundred who believe in ghosts for each one who rejects him as an outrage on common sense. But the few are those whose opinion is worth something. The millions who believe in ghosts throughout the civilized world are like the thousands (the bulk of the population) who believe in witchcraft in Somersetshire and thereabouts. They are many, yet they don't count. We no more think of weighing their numbers as an argument in favour of ghosts, than we think of rejecting the Differential Calculus, because for every man who understands it there are tens of thousands who know nothing about it. Nor are we moved any longer by the silly argument from antiquity. It would be as idle now to say that we ought to believe in ghosts because, beyond all possibility of doubt, all the races of man have in the past believed in them, our own race to within a very few generations back, as it would be to say that we ought not to use the spectroscope of the telephone because they got along very well without these instruments "down to Tudor," and even in Barrow and Amazon, until quite recent times.

CHINESE SHOP SIGNS AND STREET NAMES.

To the initiated, some of the quaint-looking characters inscribed on the gorgeous shop-boards of a Chinese city are full of interest. Here is a wealthy merchant who gratefully acknowledges the favours of that fat god of wealth, who occupies so conspicuous a place in his shop, and who day by day receives such devout worship. So the tall signpost announces the house as being "Prospered by Heaven." Another declares himself to be "Ten thousand times fortunate;" while his neighbour claims "Never-ending Good Luck." Here we come to "Celestial Bliss;" and a little further an honest soul proclaim his heart's desire in the same assumed "Great Gains," while another announces his store as "The Market of Golden Profits." And when we come to note the names of the streets, they really are touchingly allegorical. Here is the street of Everlasting Love, the street of Ten Thousand-fold Peace, of Benevolence and Love, of Accumulated Blessings, of A Thousand Beatitudes. Special streets are consecrated to "The Saluting Dragon," "The Dragon in Repose," "The Ascending Dragon." A peculiarly unfragrant street in this unsavoury city (Canton) is characterised as the "Street of Refreshing Breezes." The value attached to numerous descendants is suggested by the streets of "One Hundred Grandsons," and the still more auspicious "One Thousand Grandsons."—*From Miss Gordon Cumming's "Wanderings in China.*

M. PASTEUR'S EXPERIMENTS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Field* describes M. Pasteur's experiments on the four American children, who having been bitten by dogs, were brought over to him to be inoculated. They have now been long enough in Paris to have been inoculated ten times, and Fitzgerald and Reynolds are the two who have been bitten the worst. The boys have not displayed the least fear while being inoculated; and here I may mention that none of the children who pass through M. Pasteur's hands show any nervousness. The operation itself, which is performed by Dr. Gaucher under the immediate inspection of M. Pasteur—who, not being a doctor, has no right to inoculate with his own hands—is not a painful one consisting merely of a subcutaneous injection of virus just below the abdomen: but it would not be surprising if children were frightened by the surroundings and by seeing the syringe applied to their flesh. But out of nearly 50 persons whom I have seen inoculated this week, the only one who gave tongue was an infant, who most assuredly did not know what was going to happen, and who would have cried as loudly in any strange place. There has been a fifth arrival from the United States this week, a man named Kauffmann having come over by the last packet. M. Pasteur was at first disinclined to inoculate him, as he was bitten as far back as November 22nd; that is to say, 38 days ago; and M. Pasteur believes that thirty days is the longest period which should elapse between the bite and the inoculation. Still, as in the case of the little girl who died the other day, he did not like to refuse to give the poor fellow a trial, though failure in this case would not affect the result of his experiments. He has also had an application from an American, calling himself Dr. Saddler, who says that he was bitten by a mad dog, and had come over to be inoculated, but, as he could not show any mark or trace of a bite, M. Pasteur has declined to put him under treatment, being anxious to take only well-authenticated cases. If he listened to every application, he might inoculate hundreds of people who imagine that every dog which bites must be mad. A very remarkable case, which M. Pasteur had no opportunity of treating, was that of a farmer from the department of the Loire named Raffin. Feeling the premonitory symptoms of hydrophobia, though he could not remember having been bitten by any dog, he determined to come to Paris and consult M. Pasteur. He had a violent attack of hydrophobia in the train that he had to break his journey and remain two days in bed. He got better, and came on to Paris, where he was given a bed at the Hospital of the Hotel Dieu, where he seized with a second attack, and succumbed to it after an hour's terrible suffering, before M. Pasteur could see him. His family cannot give any information as to his having been bitten. With fresh cases coming in every day, M. Pasteur will soon be experimented upon some two hundred persons. The inoculations take place every morning in the laboratory attached to the Ecole Normale, in which M. Pasteur and his family have been assigned a set of apartments. Most of the dogs which serve for the experiments are supplied by the depôt known as the "Fourriere," a building close to the Morgue, "As in the Dogs' Home in London, there are specimens of every breed to be seen here, and those which are not claimed by their owners end their days in M. Pasteur's experiments, are put to death in the most painless fashion—that is to say, by being introduced into a hermetically closed chamber, the air which renders them instantly unconscious.

MR. HOWELLS THE NOVELIST.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS is the subject of a sketch by George Parsons Lathrop in the *New York Tribune*, who says:—While yet a boy, Howells took a place as type-setter on the *Ohio State Journal* conducted by his father, learned printing, and began to write. Under President Lincoln he went to Venice, Italy, and on his return to this country married a Miss Mead of Brattleborough, sister of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor. This is the brief and simple record of the years preceding the time when he became a professional author. Most of his education he got for himself. He became an accomplished Italian scholar, and formed a reading acquaintance with German, French, and Spanish. He had already in Ohio made his *debut* as a poet in a volume to which his friend, J. Piatt, also contributed, and which was all new of his first prose work with which he appealed to the public. His experience with this was at first discouraging. He sent it to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and it was rejected by Mr. James T. Fields, then the editor. A large part of it was finally printed as letters in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. Starting for home in 1860, he met with small encouragement in England for the project of bringing out the book there. He arrived in New York "somewhere," he once said to the writer. "I literally bored my way into the newspapers, and finally got a position on the *Nation*." He had not given up the hope of issuing "Venetian Life," but with difficulty induced H. Houghton and Co. to print an edition of 1500 from type, which was then distributed. In a fortnight every copy was sold, and plates had to be made for a new edition.

SNAKE SHOOTING.

SNAKE shooting in the spring is one of the most novel and exciting sports to be witnessed in some of the Eastern States of America. As this is the season in which the black snakes, the garter snakes, and the moccasins are engaged in pairing it is the best time to go after them. They are not only bold and fearless, but will even attack an intruder in defence of their mates. They hover together in dry spots, and make so much noise with their hissing and wriggling that they can be "stalked" from fifty yards distant. The moccasin snake looks dull and rusty on land, but his back lightens up in beautiful kaleidescopic cross-bars when in the water. He is the easiest snake to kill. When the warm spring sun showers its rays down on the pools in which they live and get their food, they come to the surface and hang on to a jutting weed, or crawl out on the bank and lie stretched out on the grass or sand. One of them will run before you can tread upon him, but if he bites, the wound is apt to be exceedingly poisonous, though not fatal. The copper-head, or cotton-mouth, or stump-tail moccasin, commonly called in the South the "dry land" moccasin, is the terrible cobra of America. He is worse than the rattlesnake, because he is more sluggish and gives no alarm. He waits quietly until the unhappy wayfarer steps on him, and then he turns up and puts in his fangs. The proper and sportsmanlike manner of hunting snakes is to go out with a small rifle. It is only a "chump" who would shoot snakes with a shot-gun. It would be like cacching fish with a seine. It is easy to see the moccasins when their heads are poked up out of the pool, and fifteen yards range is enough for the average shot who can plug a shooting-gallery bull's-eye. When the bullet goes true, the little reptile gives up the ghost after a few excited convolutions. A parlour rifle or a 22 calibre Remington is the best "snaking piece."

THE SERGEANT-MAJOR.

OUR sergeant-majors are likely to hold their heads high in the future, for the origin and history of their rank have been made the subjects of a special monograph, full of interest and usefulness. The compiler is Lieutenant F. J. Davies, of the Grenadier Guards, who has gone carefully through all the available authorities, and noted down, under the dates to which it implies, the information they provide. He makes it clear that during the sixteenth and a part of the seventeenth century the sergeant-major was "an officer of high rank and great importance, probably something like the modern Adjutant-General, or Chief of the Staff." In a document referring to 1518 he is described as playing a conspicuous part in arranging the *locade* and order of battle; and so late as 1598 he is found on an army pay list, after "the Lord Lieutenant-General, the Lieutenant of the Army, the General of the Horse, and the Marshal of the Camp," but before "the Lieutenant-General of the Horse," the colonels, the captains, and the lieutenants. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century he begins to figure as a regimental officer, and to hold a position similar to that of the modern major. His former place is taken by the "sergeant-major-general," and he now ranks after the lieutenant-colonels, being paid six shillings a day to their ten. His duty, says a work printed in 1639, "is tending to officiate between the colonel and the officers of the regiment." He is to be "learned of all the liberal sciences," "not onely a good scholler, and witty, but quick of apprehension, and furnished with an able memory" and "a swift pagge"! Dg-dag-by book quite disappear for a time, the sergeant-major coming to the front again early in the eighteenth century in the form of the senior sergeant. Since then his position has grown somewhat in importance—an importance likely to be enhanced by the compulsory retirement of the sergeant Drever.

MURDER OF A FRENCH PREFECT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

PARIS has been horrified at learning that M. Barrême, the Prefect of the Eure, was murdered on January 13, in a railway carriage on the line from Paris to Cherbourg. He started from Paris at five minutes to 7, in a train which first stops at Mantes at 8 o'clock. About 9 o'clock, at a bridge on the line, far from any house, and 500 yards from Maisons Laffitte (which is about ten miles from Paris), the conductor of a goods train saw the body of a man lying between the two lines of rails. He gave information at Maisons Laffitte of what he had seen, and the station-master and goods manager proceeded down the line with a lantern. They found the body lying between the rails, and had it removed on a litter to the station. Dr. Lick, of Maisons Laffitte, examined it, and found on the left temple a wound produced by a small revolver ball, which had penetrated to the brain. The back of the head showed a wound which must either have been produced by a sharp instrument or by the fall of the head against the broken glass of the window. There must have been a struggle, as a part of the sleeve of the overcoat of the deceased had been torn off. This morning the body was removed to a room in a house near the station. The hat and cane of the murdered man were picked up this morning a few hundred yards further from Paris than the place where the body was found. The murderer must have thrown them out of the carriage after the crime was committed. In the morning a friend of the deceased, M. Sevaistre, Deputy for Eure-et-Loir, identified the body as that of M. Barrême. An inquiry has been opened by the police, and already some information has been gathered which may throw light on the crime. A very stout man was seen on the platform with one of the pass tickets given to persons who want to see a friend off. After walking up and down the platform this person went into the ticket-office, returned to the platform, and took his place in a carriage. It is believed by persons who know something of the administrative habits of M. Barrême that his death is due to revenge. He waged a determined war against a gang of card-sharpers who infest the first-class carriages of the Western Railway. It is suspected that he had incurred the vengeance of one of them, whom he had given into custody.

The deceased had spent the day in Paris, and the murderer apparently knew what train he would return by. The Prefect's portfolio and watch are missing, but a purse containing 37f. was not touched, nor an envelope containing 500f. in notes. It is supposed that the guard's whistle on passing Maisons Laffitte Station flurried the murderer, who fancied the train was about to stop, and that the intention was to throw the body into the river as the train crossed the Seine. When the train got to Mantes, a tall, fine man got out on the wrong side of the carriage, and on a porter telling him he had transgressed he said he had made a mistake and walked away. Mantes is a junction where it is peculiarly easy for a passenger to slip away unnoticed. The deceased was a little over 40 years old, and leaves a widow and three children. This murder has caused a far greater sensation than that produced by the assassination of the President. The compartments in which railway carriages are at present divided adapt them admirably to become the scenes of assassination. The noise drowns the voice and the sounds of the struggle, and as soon as the deed is done and the body thrown out every turn of the wheel separates further and further the murderer and his victim. As things now are and until new arrangements are carried out there can be no hesitation in recommending people to make use, whenever they can, of saloon wagons, restaurant wagons, and sleeping cars, which are now everywhere in use on the French lines, and on those of Brussels, Canais, Havre, Bordeaux, Madrid, Vienna, and Constantinople. They are soon to be introduced on the Metropolitan lines, and afterwards they are to be adopted on those of Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Turin, and Rome. There at least life is safe, and in other respects they present comforts and advantages not supplied by the ordinary carriages. Had there been a number of murders committed in the compartments of railway carriages is considered, travellers can scarcely take their place without an amount of alarm which spoils the pleasure of travelling.

TWO DAYS WITH THE KACHYENS.

MR. J. G. SCOTT, better known perhaps as Shway Yoe, who was the special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* during the French operations in Tongking, contributes the following to the *St. James's Gazette*:—I had many invitations from those who profess to be authorities on the subject, assume that Bhamo, or Bamaw, as it is properly pronounced is virtually on the Chinese frontier. This is neither literally nor practically true. Literally it disregards a matter of forty or fifty miles; practically it takes no account of several lofty ranges of hills and the hill-tribes that inhabit them. A couple of score miles is no great matter; mountain ranges are to be passed, even if they may be troublesome; but the Kachyen hill-tribes are not by any means to be trifled with.

Perhaps an account of an unsought-for adventure I had among these unscrupulous reivers may give a better idea of what they are in the Kachyen's own manner as they live, and what are our chances of success in reducing them into peaceble neighbours than a more detailed discussion.

I had arranged to go with an English resident of Bhamo to the village of Wah-Pong, the Kaichyen settlement nearest to the Burmese town and least at enmity with it. Unfortunately I missed him and was told he had ridden out by the eastern gate towards the hills. I galloped after him, and soon got into the jungle. Here the main path is intersected at short intervals by branch roads, diverging in all directions and looking one quite as promising as the other. Presently I came to the conclusion that I had taken a wrong track. The jungle got denser and higher and I knew of no village in that shut out. However, I resolved to ride on till I came to a village. There was no sign of one for a long time; nothing to show traces of inhabitants except the rude bridle-track, and the tall straight wood oil trees, burned at the bottom to extract the oil. At length after, a good deal of scrambling up and down banks where the rivulets had eaten into the plain, I got to a village on the banks of a river, the Ta-May-Lohn, and the river was the Tapeng. I was a good many miles too far north. There was no chance of getting to Wah-Pong, or back to Bhamo that afternoon. The villagers were of the hybrid race known as Shan-Burmese, and were quite friendly. So I determined to stay. An old monk offered me a lodging in his house by the banks of the river, and the headman of the village took charge of my pony, which could not be allowed to desecrate the ecclesiastical compound. The old monk talked Burmese fluently, and was delighted when I spelt out some of his Shan rituals. He was not at all so strict as a Burman Pohn-gyee would have been; for he accepted a clay pipe and smoked it vigorously. So I passed the night fairly well in the midst of model shrines, richly carved in wood and inlaid with coloured glasses; a collection of alms-bowls, complacent images of the Buddha in every variety of shape and material, from metal to mud; and large chests full of palm-leaf manuscripts. The old gentleman was a trifle too fond of these; for he read them aloud all night through in a dismal monotone, only interrupted when he smoked a quiet pipe. In one of these intervals, notwithstanding the mosquitoes and the peet peet of a tiger that hung about the neighbourhood, I got to sleep.

In the morning, as I was saddling my pony to ride back to Bhamo, there was a sudden discharge of fire-arms; and immediately afterwards a Kachyen, mounted on a mule and recklessly flourishing a long sword, came tearing down to the river. He was rolling in his saddle in a way that suggested a night of debauchery, and I was somewhat disconcerted when he reined up right in front of me and proceeded to load his matchlock. I got near my holster, but laid only in modern style of fortification by the late General Biller, who captured Herat under Mohammed Shah. The vaunted hospitality of olden times, still in full vogue in Oriental countries, is no indication of superior amiability of character, but the result of circumstances—a system of mutual accommodation under unavoidable conditions, in which the host dispenses a courtesy which he knows he may need in turn. But the men of the middle and lower classes generally are not cases-in-case, where, they figured, shadowed by the overspreading hoods of three, five, seven, nine, or eleven cobras. Figures of the cobra snake are often drawn on paper and in sculpture with the hood spread like a canopy over the lingam, the emblem of Siva, and this deity is often represented sitting on a tiger skin with a cobra snake wound around his head. Siva is fabled to have drunk up the poison produced in the churning of the ocean, and in his agony wrapped snakes around his neck to cool himself. Vishnu, in his prolonged sleep, while passing from one Avatar to another, is shaded by the canopy of a cobra's head. Ordinarily, no Hindoo will kill a snake, but turns aside on seeing it. Leprosy, ophthalmia, and childlessness are supposed by Hindoos to be the punishment of men who in a former or present birth may have killed a serpent, and to be relieved of these the worship of the serpent is enjoined. The temple at Subramanya one of the highest peaks of the Western Ghauts, is celebrated in the Hindoo world. It is a square in form, with open cloisters on the four sides, and the sanctuary containing the idol Subbs Rao is in the centre. Like most of the pagodas in Canara, it falls short of those in the Carnatic in point of architecture, but is substantial and neat being built of laterite sandstone, and granite. Many reptiles have taken up their residence within it, in holes made for the purpose. People from all directions resort to this sacred place during the December festival to perform their vows and make purchases at the extensive cattle fair held at the same time. Such persons as have made vows roll around the quadrangle of the pagoda, while others roll up to the pagoda from a river about a mile distant. Mr. Fergusson regards tree worship in association with serpent worship as the primitive faith of mankind. Dahomey is the present chief seat of serpent worship, where it is now practised with more completeness than anywhere else, and where this most ancient of idolatries probably remained from the earliest times almost unchanged. The existing influence of India of the snake worship may be illustrated by a meaning that in Madras, in 1872, a daughter born to a Brahmin gentleman of rare intellect was named Nagamah, or snake mother, because a snake was supposed to have been seen at conception.

DOMESTIC AND COURT CUSTOMS OF PERSIA.

MR. S. G. W. BENJAMIN, in an article in *Harper's Magazine*, says:—A Persian mounts his horse on the right side; he writes from right to left. These may seem unimportant trifling characteristics, but they are cited as forcible illustrations of the radical and permanent difference between the nations of the East and the West. Oriental life must possess charms for the student of human nature for ages; that of Persia is of especial interest, because it has apparently cast in fixed moulds of immemorial usage, it is more plastic and mobile than that of other Eastern countries. The Persian is of a vivacious, mercurial disposition, and has none of that aversion to change, as such, which is so marked a characteristic of the Chinese or the Indian. The climate suggests certain customs which being suited to the circumstances, require only slow modification, and the rigidity of the theocratic code retards social movements. Were it not for these the Persians would be inclined by nature to be less distant in the rear of this progressive age. As it is, we find in Persia a somewhat complex civilisation, and a diversity of races which lend their individual traits give variety to the study of life in that ancient country. The physical conditions underlying the customs of Persia are as simple as the habits to which they have given rise—a country twice the size of France, representing, except in the Caspian provinces, a vast plateau 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, skirted by tremendous snow-clad ranges, and including vast tracts of waste lands strewn with sand and salt. These spaces, where the onager and the gazelle wander at will, and the vulture poises in the cloudless heavens above, are broken at intervals by water-courses, giving sustenance to tufts of luxuriant verdure, which are as distinctly marked on the red waste lands as a dark shadow of a cloud on a summer day. Here is a climate where rain never falls from April until December, where the temperature is uniform for the entire season, and the transition from one season to another as gradual as the approach of old age. A third of the population of Persia is still composed of nomads, and all travel and freightage are still as of old, conducted by means of camels, asses, mules, and mules, even though it be the choice wares and inventions of Europe, which they carry from the frontier over lofty rocky passes to the royal saloons of Teheran. It is at early morning, after a long tollsome night over the mountains, that these caravans are seen to enter the gates of Teheran, with the tinkle of donkey bells or the sonorous, monotonous clang of the larger bell which announces the stately march of the otherwise noiseless train of camels. Having fairly entered the city, one is surprised to find a bustling, thriving place of 180,000 people, rapidly spreading out in all directions, and destined soon to outgrow the limits now prescribed by the extensive earth-works built only in modern style of fortification by the late General Biller, who captured Herat under Mohammed Shah. The vaunted hospitality of olden times, still in full vogue in Oriental countries, is no indication of superior amiability of character, but the result of circumstances—a system of mutual accommodation under unavoidable conditions, in which the host dispenses a courtesy which he knows he may need in turn. But the men of the middle and lower classes generally are not cases-in-case, where, they figured, shadowed by the overspreading hoods of three, five, seven, nine, or eleven cobras. Figures of the cobra snake are often drawn on paper and in sculpture with the hood spread like a canopy over the lingam, the emblem of Siva, and this deity is often represented sitting on a tiger skin with a cobra snake wound around his head. Siva is fabled to have drunk up the poison produced in the churning of the ocean, and in his agony wrapped snakes around his neck to cool himself. Vishnu, in his prolonged sleep, while passing from one Avatar to another, is shaded by the canopy of a cobra's head. Ordinarily, no Hindoo will kill a snake, but turns aside on seeing it. Leprosy, ophthalmia, and childlessness are supposed by Hindoos to be the punishment of men who in a former or present birth may have killed a serpent, and to be relieved of these the worship of the serpent is

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

THE general tone of business continues quiet and devoid of any symptoms of immediate improvement, the home advices regarding our leading branches of trade being still the reverse of encouraging.

MONEY.—The weekly return of the Bank of Bombay shows a further reduction of upwards of 10 lakhs in the Cash Balance, which now stands at 162 lakhs as against 152½ lakhs at the same time last year. The reduction is due entirely to enlarged trade demands, which have increased nearly 20 lakhs on the wheat, the difference being accounted for by receipt of 9½ lakhs on Government account. The following are the leading alterations which have taken place since the previous return of 30th ultimo :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,45,030
Do. Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	6,03,074
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	12,25,675
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	5,400
Loans	Inc.	,,	3,33,395
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	4,14,119
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	53,016
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	10,39,115

EXCHANGE.—A very quiet feeling has prevailed in sterling to-day, and we should call rates practically 1-32d. lower, the banks showing a decided indisposition to sell, especially for future delivery. Very few merchants bills are offering, and to this fact the easier tone is probably due. Silver, at all events, is no lower at home, some people reporting it unobtainable at Reuter's quotation of 46 9-16d. per oz. Closing rates here to-dayare :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is 5 27-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	Is. 5 31-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	Is. 6 1-16d.	,,
France ,, ,, ,,	1·93½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in good request again to-day, and as there is only a very moderate amount on the market, rates are higher. Fours for cash have advanced to Rs. 97½, and for delivery in a month to Rs. 97⅞ to 11-16. Fours-and-a-half are quoted at Rs. 100⅛ to ¼.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are firm, and in several instances slightly higher prices are quoted. Hindustan have improved to Rs 900, Indian Manufacturing to Rs 1,100. Jewraz Balloo to Rs 1,112½, Mahalukshmi to Rs. 630, Manockjee Petit to Rs. 1,190, Queen to Rs. 870, and Western India to Rs. 800. In Press companies, Mercantile have declined to Rs. 125. Mofussils are slightly better at Rs. 407½. Bombay-Burmah Trading Companies shares have improved to Rs. 3,700.

COTTON has been particularly dull in our local market to-day. American deliveries in Liverpool on Saturday were 1 32d. better, but this was more than counterbalanced in the opinion of operators here by the slight decline in New York futures, and we have had considerable pressure to sell with very few buyers. For actual business Re. 1 less than Saturday could have been done, but exporters held off for a further reduction.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged all round, the general tone being exceedingly quiet.

FREIGHTS, if anything, may be called the turn steadier. The s. s. Vindolama has been fixed for Genoa, February loading, at 21s. 3d., payable here at 2s. ex., new scale. Cotton for London immediate shipment has been booked at 16s. 3d., seeds at 12s. 6d., and 17s. 6d. is now being asked, although not as yet paid, for Dunkirk and Antwerp. We note :—

	Ready.	Wheat.	Cotton.
Liverpool	,,	11-3	15
London	,,	12-6	16-3
Continent	,,	16-3	
Open Charter	,,	17-6	
Havre	,,	17-6 to 18-9	
Dunkirk	,,	16-3 to 17-1	
Antwerp	,,	16-3 to 17-6	
Marseilles	,,	16-3	
Trieste, Venice	,,	23-9	at 2s.

COALS.—A cargo of Australian January-February shipment has been sold at Rs. 12-4 per ton along side. Sellers of Cardiff are rather stiffer, and now ask Rs. 15-8 alongside for Powell Duffryn.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.c.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	667½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 pct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	344	1,250	1,250	--	990
Akola Press Co.	35	500	500	Rs. 50	45
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	540
Bre ri's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	--	220
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	780
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,220
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	Rs. 150	2,575
Framjee Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 40	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	445
Mazanar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	--	125
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	--	407½
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	--	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	--	x
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	--	137½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	570
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	491
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	655
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	--	31
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	201 / 150
Badham Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	1 0	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapoj Co., Ld.	2,61	200	161	Rs. 10	193
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1 0	10 2-3p.c.	75
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.c.	705
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	3.0
Bombay Ice Manufactaring Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	105
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,700
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	870
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	--	835
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	915
Bombay Municipal Bonds	--	--	--	6 p.c.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	--	30
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100		115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 25	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	--	--	--	20
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	600	600	200	36 p. a.	330
Kuna w ca Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 36	330
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c.	10
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	--	10
Oriental Government security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	71 to 2
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	20		2
Poarce and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	8 p. a.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 16	31½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	8,00	1,00	Rs. 10	62
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	78
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1	1	1	Rs. 3	8
Telegraph Co., Ld.	12,5	25	2	Re 1	2½d
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	Rs. 110	1,150
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	Re. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	--	1 5	100	12 p.c	128
M. M. Mody & Co.	2,000	200	200	0	205

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th February, as compared with the statement of the 30th January :—

	Jan 30.	Feb. 6.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,51,591	53,96,6.1
do. do. at Branches	16,77,016	22 30,090
Other Deposits	2,40,76,642	2,28,.0 967
Post Bills	19,000	19,995
Cash Credits undrawn	4,81 602	4,41,300
	4,37,56,580	4,34,38,974
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	32,89,446	32,84,046
Cash Credits, on security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	16,13,058	16,40,076
Loans, on Security of do.	24,25,962	27 64,057
Current accounts, overdrawn	3,402	3 465
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,72,72,249	1,76,86 388
Stamps	28,547	28,527
Dead stock	Rs. 3,75,627	
Amt. applied in reduction	65,000	3,10,627
	3,10,627	3,10,627
Cash Balances with Correspondence	8,51,672	7,98,654
Cash and Currency Notes	1,79 52,067	1,69,22 949
	4,37,56,580	4,34,38,974

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steam-ship Aryshire, 870 tons, Captain G. R. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE Steam-ship Prince Llewellyn, 1,100 tons, Captain T G H Emerson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's Steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C Doert, sails to-day for Basreh via Gwader with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steam-ship Nowshera, 938 tons, Captain S. Davison, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Calcutta (19th Jan), with a general cargo.

THE Brig. Africana, 153 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun (6th Feb), with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers; she is consigned to Mr. Damodhur Annundji.

THE Steam-ship Nyanza, 1,214 tons, Captain J.H. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st Jan), with a general cargo, she is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE Steam-ship Lucinda, 1,131 tons, Captain J. Care, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough (21st Dec). with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steam-ship Goalpara, 1,365 tons, Captain D. Campbell, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Rangoon (28th Jan). brought a general cargo and Mr. Eaton and Mr. West, as a passenger.

THE Ship Linlithgowshire, 1,357 tons, Captain B. Stott, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Cardiff (7th Oct). brought one lady as passenger and a cargo of 2,115 tons coal, she is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's Steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J M Simpson, sails to-day for Basreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Thomas Lang, Mr Mirza Hassan, Major R C Grouue, Mrs P Cape, Mr Greaves and Mr N Gray and 65 deck passengers.

THE Steam-ship Avoca, 904 tons, Captain C. Klynn, arrived in harbour, on the 7th instant, from Zanzibar (21st Jan), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A S galo, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brito, Mr. L. Stentope, and 206 deck passengers. She is consigned to Mr. Allana Munjee.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
7	Goalpara (s)	Campbell	Rangoon, Jan 28.
8	Nyanza (s)	Clark	Liverpool, Jan. 1.
	Lucinda(s)	Care	Middlesborough, Dec.21.
	Africana	Nacoda	Damaun, Feb. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8.	F. Issilamo	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Aryshire (s)	Stewart	Elephant Point.
	P. Llewellyn (s)	Emerson	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Mobile, Doert, for Basreh via Gwader.
,, Commilla Simpson, for Basreh, via Kurrachee

The following vessels entered for loading yersterday :—
Steamer Clan, Macdonald, for Liverpool and Perifm.
,, Sunbeam, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Lord O'Neill, for Havre.
,, Cathay, for London.
,, Asia, for Liverpool.
Ship Trafalgar, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
3	D. of Devonshire (s)	Long	London, Dec. 23.
	Maharani (s)	Durlegh	Rangoon, Jan. 27.
	Argo (s)	Costanhop	Trieste, Dec. 23.
4	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	London, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3.—H. M. S. Sphinx, Steamer Chupra and I. G. S. Clive. Ship Falls of Afton.

Feb. 4.—Steamers Engineer and City of Venice. Ships Vellore and Shelomith. Barque Naiad.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
5	Accomac (s)		Cardiff.
6	Compta (s)		Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY. 9.

FROM LONDON.

St. Asaph s—7 cases ammunition and 5 cases cheese, Budroodin Nuzerally ; 45 bales colored printing paper, Framji Sheerazji ; 2 bales plastic paper, Framji Ardaseer Davur and Co ; 15 cases matches, A. Dawood Khan ; 15 Kegs red lead, A. G. Abdul Husain ; 16 bales Sodawater Corks, Manockji Bhicaji ; 3 cases medicine other sorts, Aliybhoy Sumsoodin ; 5 cases writing papers, N Cumroodin ; 245 cases matches, Abdoolly Ebrahim ; 24 bales Bolgadeen beer, Volkart Bros ; 15 cases brandy, Framji Ardaseer Davur.

Mirzapore s—1 qr. cask whisky, Phipson and Co.

Huzara s—25 cases matches, The United Merchants Co 5 cases stationery and 5 cases writing papers, A H Rahim ; 8 cases confectionery, Oomersey Premji ; 125 cases port Wine and sherry, Dajeesbhoy Dadabhoy ; 100 cases port wine, Sorabji Cowasji.

Peshawar s—3 cases medicine, Rogers and Co.

Clyde s—2 cases medicine, Rogers and Co ; 20 cases oil-maustores and 7 cases medicine other sorts, Aliybhoy Tyebkhan ; 2 packages sulphate of quinine, R Sumsoodeen ; 70 cases candles, V Ryanuad.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—275 bundles sheet iron, D Burjorji 50 cases school slates, P Premchand.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—25 cases whisky, Volkart Bros ; 40 cases ginger-wine, Treacher and Co.

Clan Macleon s—100 cases pale ale, Finlay, Muir Co.

FROM HULL.

Caird s—100 drums boiled linseed oil, M M Mody and Co.

Saturn s—6 barrels soft soaps and 2 barrels varnish, S S Nanjeiwala.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co,

China s—10 cases brandy ; D P Batha and Co.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Summary Suit.

31 86—Khunderao M—Motiram Bhagoolbhoy vs Nursoo Dhumaji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

130-84—Payne, G and S—Canji Natha vs L L Dreyfus—Hore, G and B—Part heard.

139-85—Jeejeebhoy and S—Kavasji Kessowji and others vs Viram Vussonji and others—Bomonjee and H.

415-84—Jeffreson, B and J—Topun Hurry vs Morarji Rautonsey and others—Little, B F and N.

441-84—Pestonjee K—Bhanji Damji vs Dharamsey Moolji—Khaderao M.

374-31—Jeffreson, B and D—Bai Sarabai vs Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman.

316-84—In person—Macwaree Anundram Hurbusroy vs Marwaree Ramjidas Gueshdas and others—Sharmao P.

338-84—Macarlane and E—Mahomedbhai Ebrahimbhai vs Ramnath Pandurang and another—Winter and B. and Chalk and W.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

For Judgment.

260-85—A F Turner—A Frankel vs Soundy and Co—Chalk and W—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

115-85—Chalk and W—Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy vs Premchund Roychund—Wilkin and D.

448-85—In person—Lukhmidas Jadowji and another vs Jeevaram Boodhram and others.

Long Causes.

375-85—Bomonjee and H—C A Turner vs Radhavahoo Thakurdas and D. and Cama—Part heard.

388-85—Janardhan G—Dhondu Jamodhur Sarwar vs C A Turner and others—In person.

390-85—A F Turner—Ismailji Vullji vs Abdool Tyab Futtehally—F Balkrishna and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Taaffe, Surgn. Bl I M S, on duty, from England.
Jackson, Surgn-Major, Bl I M S, on furlough, from Kohat.
Legh, Lt, Bo 28th N I, on M C, from England.

FEBRUARY 8.

Nares, Major, Bl Leicester, on leave, from Lucknow.
Blanshard, Major, 12th Bo Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Donnell, Lt, Bo 3rd Lt Infy, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Salmol, Lt-Col, Bo Pol Dept, on duty, to Sangle.
Luckhardt, Col, Bo, Comy-Gl, on duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 8.

Walker, Lt-Col, Bo C of Ord, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Talbot, Lt, 3rd Bo Lt Infy, on duty, to Poona.
Baugh, Lt, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, to Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,

B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 9th February, 1886.

The usual Monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held this day, Tuesday, the 9th inst. at Headquarters, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

The Quarterly General meeting of the Volunteer Club will be held on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 8-30 p.m., at the Club-room.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy Sea-face near the Charney-road station this day, Tuesday, the 9th, and on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 7 a.m.

By order,

H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 1.

The Com-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bengal Cavy—Lieut R H P Snow, Wing Officer on probation, 28th Punjao Infy, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation.

11th Bengal Lancers—Lieut F G Delamain Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt, dated 24th Dec 1885

28th Punjab Infy—Lieut G R Crawford, supernumerary on the establishment, 6th Bl Lt Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Repton, seconded for appointment in the Commissariat Dept.

Lieut A L S Ogilvie, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Snow, vacated on appointment to the 3rd Bengal Cavy.

1st Goorkhas Lt Infy—Lieut A G B Sang, Offg Wing Officer, 30th Punjab Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

3rd Goorkhas—Lieut R. F. H. Anderson, Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Lt Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Major A E Ward, Bl S C, from the Meerut Divn. Works, to the Head-quarters of the Inspr-Gnl, Milty Works.

Lieut E H Hemming, R E, from the Office of the Suptdg Engr, Beluchistan Agency, to the Head-quarters of the Inspr-Genl, Milty Works.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut C R S Douglas Hamilton, for fifteen months on private affairs.

2nd Battn Devonshire Rigt—Capt F C Briggs, for fifteen months on private affairs.

1st Battn South York Regt—Lieut P F E Deicester, on medical certificate, pending the orders of the Horse Guards as to his retirement.

1st Battn Durham Lt Infy—Major A L Woodland, for nine months on private affairs.

1st Battn Durham Lt Infy—G T Noel, for ten months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut W H Fasken (Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, 10th Bengal Lancers), to Calcutta for six months, from date availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FROM ONE WHO HAD HIS EYES TESTED.
MR. J. H. BRADLEY, Allahabad, writes :—Mr. N. LAZARUS, after testing my sight with his unrivalled Refraction Apparatus, supplied me with a set of eye-glasses for distance, close objects, reading, &c. I can confidently say that they are the best, and by far the most suitable that I have ever had from any Optician, and are justly entitled what they are named—N. Lazarus "Eureka." I have met many who have consulted Mr. Lazarus, and they, too, are of a similar opinion.
Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," with instructions, prices and testimonials for mofussil Residents free on application.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use. First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Offices : Old Bond-street, London ; 3-4, Hare-street, Calcutta ; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

COLONEL SIR O. ST JOHN, Resident in Kashmir, writes :—"On the recommendation of Dr. Leahy, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, I obtained from you some time since a pair of Eye-Glasses. I have found them most valuable, and would like you to send me a similar pair."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FERGUSON—January 9, at his residence, No 20, Langham Place, London, W James Ferguson, Esq, CIE, DCL, LL D, F R S, aged 78 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOUNDY—February 8, the wife of A F Soundy, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TAMBACI—February 8, at the European General Hospital, Nicholas Tambaci. The funeral will leave the General Hospital at 4 p.m., to-day. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

MYLNE—February 1, at Jitowra, Behcea, Shahabad, the wife of Ernest Mylne, of a son.

O'FARRELL—February 2, at Daghai, the wife of Surgn-Major O'Farrell, M A, M D, Medical Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KYD—ROBERTS—February 4, at the Scotch Kirk, Madras, John Kyd, to Emily Mary Rose Roberts, daughter of late Captain J C Roberts.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—January 31, at Repalli, (Kristna), Ewald Charles Markham, the dearly loved infant son of C J M Blake, Salt Department.

CAMPBELL—February 2, at Calcutta, Colonel Wellesley Campbell, of Cononish, Perthshire, Commandant, N B Volunteer Rifles, son of the Colonel Colin Campbell, Indian Army, aged 47 years.

MACKINTOSH—February 3, at Jaunpur, Euan Henry Willoughby, the beloved child of J S and Ethel Mackintosh, aged 9 years and 6 months.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

LORD DUFFERIN, when he landed at Rangoon, was presented with an address in which, wrapped up in compliments, was embodied a representation that the administration of Upper Burma should be assimilated to that of Lower Burma, so as to ensure for the former the expansion of trade, which, among other blessings, has come to the provinces on the seacoast. Lord Dufferin gracefully deferred discussing the Upper Burman question until he has had the advantage of studying it more closely, and we think in this determination he set a good example. If the only difference between the Upper and the Lower Burmas were the fact that the one had been oppressed by Theebaw, while the other had been administered by Mr. Bernard and his predecessors, there can be no doubt that the counsel of the Reception Committee would, if followed to the letter, produce a most salutary result in the upper country. But the differences which have to be taken into consideration are not confined to questions of administration. There are geographical and climatic differences—to say nothing of intricate political difficulties—of great importance, to overlook which might entail serious disappointment. The one country is on the sea, with creeks and rivers giving access to commerce ; while an abundant rainfall makes the soil teem at harvest time. The upper country, remote from the sea, is bounded by difficult mountains, and suffers from an insufficient rainfall. But, apart from geographical and climatic conditions, what are the facts relating to the trading capacity of the country which is assumed to be capable of infinite expansion ? Did the rule of Theebaw, with his tyranny and his monopolies, constitute the one cause of the slackness of trade to which our administration on the pattern of that in Lower Burma is expected to supply a remedy ? Let us pass some facts obtained from official sources under review. It is not easy to arrive at any correct estimate of the trade of Upper Burma ; the only guide is the Government returns of the trade between the Upper and the Lower Burmas. The amount of the trade between the former country and the regions beyond its further frontier can only be guessed at, but it could not have been very considerable.

The report on the inland trade of Lower Burma for the year 1879-80 states that the only monopolies retained by Theebaw were those of petroleum and pickled tea. It is mentioned as a matter of surprise that the trade by the Irrawaddy had not been so seriously affected as might have been expected from the state of affairs in Mandalay during that year. The imports showed a decrease of only sixty-two thousand pounds from the figures of the previous year. There was an increase in the import of ponies which could be purchased at from ten to fifteen pounds in Rangoon, and there was an increase also in the number of the voyages of the Flotilla steamers in spite of the alarms which were constantly arising. This would appear to show that the permutations of the palace had but slightly affected the daily routine of life in Burma. The wheat required for the British garrisons in Lower Burma came from the King's territories, and the up-country people came down the Irrawaddy in their usual numbers to earn a little money by helping to cut the harvest in the lower country. The Irrawaddy was then, as it will always be, the chief route of commerce, for all the roads, except one, are closed for five months in the year. It is the more remarkable that the bulk of the export and import trade remained unaffected by the dreadful events which created so much consternation beyond the frontier, inasmuch as the fall of the Yanoung Prince entailed heavy losses upon traders of Mandalay, who were his creditors for a large amount. One man lost four lakhs. The Prince's assets, which were far too large to have been honestly come by in the course of a year or two, were confiscated to the Crown, so that there was nothing left to the creditors. Before the death of Yanoung he was given the monopolies of betelnuts, imported silk, and cheroots, for which he paid twelve thousand pounds ; but they were abolished. Subsequently the King, who was in want of money, set up a number of other monopolies ; but the urgent and menacing representations of Lord Ripon's Government caused them to be immediately abandoned. It cannot be said then that monopolies of King Theebaw's reign retarded the growth of trade, and we cannot look to their abolition to give a new stimulus to Burmese commerce, inasmuch as they had disappeared, owing to the pressure of the Government of India, long before Theebaw was deposed. A provision in the commercial treaty between India and Burma, which was intended to encourage the re-export to the upper country of dutiable goods imported at Rangoon, had an unfortunate influence in curtailing the trade. Instead of paying five per cent. as on goods for consumption in Lower Burma, only one per cent. was charged for goods to be sent to Independent Burma. But the four per cent. difference was not allowed unless the intention to re-export was declared on landing, and it was further stipulated that the bales should not be opened in Lower Burma. The result was that the small Burman traders, in whose hands the great bulk of the internal trade lay, were unable to pay in advance the duty on goods, which must be sold to only one market. The trade was, therefore, confined to a few capitalists, with whom the pedlars could not compete. If they had sent the balance of their stock on which they had paid five per cent. they would have been under-sold by the capitalist, who had only paid one per cent. The big traders ruled the markets, and the effect is said to have been unfortunate. The monopolists in Upper Burma were not so mischievous in their influence. They had nothing to do with the trade in goods in Upper Burma. Their right only related to goods intended for export. Goods of the kind included in the monopoly had to pass directly or indirectly into the monopolists' hands before they could pass the frontier.

For some years past the purchasing power of the people in Upper Burma has fallen off greatly by the partial failure of harvests arising from drought. The rainfall shows a decided tendency to diminish, and it is asserted that the destruction of the forests consequent on the great development of the teak trade has the principal share in the misfortune. The country is upland, rising gradually from Prome, which is well within the British frontier, to the mountains beyond Bhamo. Burma from Lord Dalhousie's frontier line extends for five hundred and forty miles to the north. Its breadth is four hundred and twenty miles, giving an area of rather less than two hundred thousand square miles. The area of the provinces which have hitherto constituted British Burma amounts to eighty-eight thousand five hundred square miles. Lower Burma has a full, and indeed superabundant, rainfall. The upper country has a very small one, and the margin between the ordinary short supply and drought is very narrow. It is, therefore, quite impossible that the larger country can ever compete with the smaller in the out-turn of agricultural produce. The general character of the country, apart from the question of rainfall, checks the hope that the upper country can ever be a great exporting country. At present there are signs of a failure to produce sufficient food to feed the sparse population. For years past there has been a growing demand for supplies from Lower Burma, and last year rice to the value of six hundred thousand pounds was sent to feed the northern people. Good wheat grows on some of the plains, and if labour were not so scarce and dear, a good deal might be produced for exportation. But even in Lower Burma, where the labour market is supplied from India and Upper Burma, coolies insist upon getting a rupee a day, and more for harvesting, and in Rangoon, a rupee eight annas is not an unusual payment to make to labourers loading the ships. It would be difficult by any payment to tempt natives of India or Lower Burma to go into the upper country for agricultural work. The Burmese farmers object to work land in the occupation of Europeans. They insist on the usual Burmese arrangement that they should bring their own bullocks, and seed and divide the harvest with the occupier of the land. This kind of partnership is not liked by Europeans, and if extensive plantations are to be created and worked, coolie labour will have to be imported from India. Mr. O'Connor, in one of his valuable reports on frontier trade, states that the disturbed condition of the country between Bhamo and South-Western China has had the effect of increasing the quantity of raw cotton sent from Upper Burma to Rangoon from fifteen thousand hundredweights to ninety-eight thousand. The savage tribes in those parts, he says, practise robbery and murder on an extensive scale. They make the routes into China unsafe, and the usual export of cotton from Upper Burma to that country has ceased. Cotton is, therefore, sent down by the river to Rangoon, where it is shipped to China *viâ* the Straits. The obstacles arising from the disturbances on the Chino-Burmese frontier still continue, and divert trade from that outlet. To that we may now have to add the political complications arising out of the demand of the Court of Pek

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Mr. E. Heneage, member for Grimsby, has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, member for Clitheroe Division of North-East Lancashire, has been appointed Under-Secretary for India.

The Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, member for Eastern Denbighshire, has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. Broadhurst, member for Bordesley Division of Birmingham, has been appointed Under-Secretary, Home Department.

Mr. H. Gladstone, member for West Leeds, has been appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office.

The Right Hon. John Naish, Q. C., has been appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

A NEW PEER.

Sir Farrar Herschell, Lord High Chancellor, has been raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Herschell.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE VICEROY IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 7.*

The Viceroy, while inspecting the Rangoon Volunteers, said:—It gives me great pleasure that my first duty on landing in Burma should be to thank you in the name of the Government of India and your countrymen generally for the noble manner in which you have behaved during the recent crisis. The way in which you came to the assistance of the administration was duly reported to me at Calcutta. I am now delighted to have inspected you and to have been able to express, in these few words, my great satisfaction not only with your conduct but with the conduct of all British Volunteers who devoted themselves so gallantly and cheerfully, under very trying circumstances, to the service of their Queen and country.

Replying to the address of the Reception Committee His Excellency said:—I thank you most heartily for the kind reception you have prepared for me. I little imagined that, in order to reach Rangoon, I should have to pass through the gatehouse of the ancient castle of Killyleagh. I need not say that both Lady Dufferin and myself are very much touched by the delicacy of the attentions thus prepared for us. Although some time past affairs in Burma have been occupying the attention of the Indian Government, you can hardly expect me immediately after my arrival to say anything in regard to them. After my return from Mandalay, I may perhaps have an opportunity of saying a few words to you in regard to the future prospects of the country. In the meantime I shall be only too happy to profit by any information such old experienced residents as yourselves may be good enough to place at my disposal. I again thank you most heartily and warmly for your magnificent reception.

* Delayed in transmission.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY AND SIR F. ROBERTS FOR UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 8.

The Viceroy and Sir Frederick Roberts and their respective staff leave Kemindine this morning by special train for Upper Burma. Their Excellencies expressed in the warmest terms their admiration of the soldier-like appearance and fine equipment of the Mounted Company of Volunteers, who, with a squadron of the Madras Cavalry, escorted them to Government house.

SUSPENSION OF BURMAN OFFICIALS.

A Burman judge at Kyiekhto and a native doctor have been suspended for leaving their posts without leave before the necessity of doing so arose. Several others in a similar predicament still hold office.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE MEINGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 8.

Prince Meipgoon has booked himself as an ordinary passenger from Pondicherry to Saigon. There appears to have been a great deal of secrecy connected with his departure. The *Mail* understands that he presented his papers and demanded a passport to go to Saigon. The authorities were presumably willing to allow the Prince to leave the country and to go wherever he pleased. The allowance of one thousand francs per mensem paid him by the French Government since his arrival at Pondicherry will now most likely be discontinued, because he has declared himself free of the Republic. It appears that the Prince has for some time past been trying to get over to Cochin-China.

THE MYSORE GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

The output of gold last month from the Mysore mine was less than the quantity produced in December. This news having reached London on Saturday, its shares dropped three ten or fifteen shillings.

SUSPENSION OF MR. CROLE.

A local paper announces that Mr. Crole has been suspended for one year. It says that some time ago Mr. Crole officially reported to Government certain transactions which were taking place between the son of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Kotasamy Iyer, a wealthy zemindar of Madura, regarding an estate which stands in the name of the former. We cannot say what the exact facts of the case are; but we learn that Mr. Crole's allegations against the Senior Member of Council were so serious as to involve his moral and official conduct as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service and as a high and influential servant of Government. It says further on that after some subsequent correspondence between Mr. Crole and the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Government arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Crole's charges have not been substantiated and that it was necessary to meet such a flagrant act of insubordination on the part of a district officer with exemplary punishment. But in consideration of his past services and his undoubted ability, which might be yet brought into the service of the State, he has been dealt with with comparative leniency and only suspended. The *Mail* generally confirms this news and adds that the case will, it is rumoured, be submitted to a special court consisting of Bombay officials.

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

The Chamber of Commerce will present an address to the Viceroy on his arrival here. The Municipality has not taken up the matter in hand as yet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

FEB. 8.

The Italian mail-steamer Manilla which left Bombay on the 1st inst. at noon, arrived at Aden on the 7th inst.

The same company's steamer Dominico Baldinno (late China) left here for Bombay this day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.

Surats steady.	
Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
4½ ,, ,,	75¼
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	10-½
4½ ,, French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE recent fatal affray in the Colaba barracks was the subject of inquiry in a case heard at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday. John Boland, a gunner of the first brigade No. 1 Battery, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Thomas Cassidy, another gunner; and also with having voluntarily caused him hurt. On the afternoon of last Christmas Day, the prisoner, the deceased, and other men, more or less under the influence of liquor at the time, were in front of their barracks at Colaba, when a dispute arose with regard to two dogs which had been fighting. Some words passed between the prisoner and the deceased. The latter hit the prisoner on the neck, and the prisoner turned round and retaliated. He struck the deceased on the eye, the blow causing him to fall and bringing his head in contact with the edge of the stone steps in front of the barracks. At the hospital to which he was removed more or less unconscious, he complained of violent pains in the stomach, and died at 7 o'clock the same evening. The *post mortem* examination showed that he died from abdominal peritonitis, the result of a kick or some such injury to the abdomen. Dr. Potter, then acting Surgeon to the Coroner, and Dr. O'Connell had examined the body. The former had left for Europe, although bound over to attend at the Sessions, without the knowledge of the prosecution; and the latter was at present on the march somewhere between Mhow and Nusseerabad; and the result was that the medical evidence in the case was unfortunately not so satisfactory as the prosecution could wish. There was no evidence whatever to show that the prisoner kicked the deceased. In his Lordship's opinion, there was no evidence against the prisoner; and a *nolle prosequi* being entered, the jury formally acquitted him. He was discharged, as his Lordship remarked, "without the slightest stain on his character."

The Official Assignee has brought a suit in the High Court against a Hindoo widow, under somewhat curious circumstances, to recover about Rs 25,000 worth of moveable and immoveable property. A Bhattia, named Ruttonsey Kessowjee, incurred some debt about two years ago, and having a tendency to indulge in speculation, he thought he might some day get into still more embarrassed circumstances. He, therefore, devised a plan, so runs the Bhattia's own story, of making a fictitious transfer of his property to his mother, the defendant in the present suit, in order to put it out of reach of his creditors for all time to come. Having effected this conveyance, he filed a petition in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; but his application for an interim order praying for personal protection was twice refused by the Commissioner. When he saw that his choice lay between going into voluntary exile in his native country, Cutch, and having his person seized in the execution of the claims against him, he came to the conclusion that the game of defrauding his creditors was not worth the candle. He accordingly applied to his mother to pay off his debts, but she was reluctant to part with any portion of the property in her possession. In despair, the insolvent sent his mother a formal notice, calling upon her to deliver up the property, but she replied that the moveable property, which consisted of ornaments, worth over Rs. 9,000, was her own *streedhan*, and as for the immoveable property, she said that it came into her possession by a *bona fide* conveyance made for a valuable consideration. In the words of Mr. Jardine (the plaintiff's counsel), Ruttonsey thus finding himself placed between the devil and the deep sea, went and made a clean breast of it to the Official Assignee, who consequently brought this suit, which is being heard before Sir William Wedderburn. The defendant alleges that the property had come into her possession by a *bona fide* transfer, and says that her son has set up a false claim against her, because she refused to encourage his dissolute and extravagant habits by supplying him with funds.

THE 24th Regiment N.I. will detail a guard of honour of 40 rank and file with regimental color under the command of a native officer to parade at the Boree-bunder Railway Station, to-morrow, the 9th Feb., at 8-30 a.m., to receive His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam. A salute of eleven guns will be fired from the saluting battery announcing His Highness' arrival.

THE agricultural show which Colonel Nutt is getting up at Wadhwan will be one of the most comprehensive that has been held in that part of the Presidency. There will be classes for horses, ponies, dogs, cattle, sheep and goats, camels, asses and mules, poultry, dairy produce, fruits and vegetables, grain and seeds, fibres, cotton, Indian-grown tobacco, dyes, forage plants and grasses, machinery, &c. There will also be ploughing matches. The show will extend over three days, viz., March 1, 2, and 3.

A MAN-OF-WAR has been ordered to be permanently stationed at Goa to be at all times under the order of the Goa Governor-General.

SENHOR ABEL AUGUSTO CORREA DE PINHO, the Advocate-General of Loanda, has been transferred to Goa in the same capacity.

THE Viceroy is expected to arrive at Madras on his return from Burma on the 27th inst., when he will doubtless be presented with an address of welcome by the Municipality.

THE new Prime Minister of Nepal, Maharaja Bir Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, has sent a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Doveton College, where he was educated.

THE Asiatic Society of Bengal have nominated Dr. R. Hoernle, who is their Philological Secretary, as their representative at the International Congress of Orientalists, which is to be held at Vienna during the current year.

AN announcement having been made that the proposed Finance Committee will consist of eight members including one native and one non-official, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"The public will admire the Government's frank way of thus declaring at once that the whole business is to be purely an official affair. The bills pieuic will be quite safe even from reduction at the hands of a Committee so constituted, we may well suppose. Besides, where will the Government find even one non-official worthy of the position, and who will command public confidence, to sit on a Committee whose 'deliberations' are to extend over several months, and to be conducted at Simla? Such a composition of the Committee looks like a foregone conclusion, and there seems very little need to deliberate at all. There ought to be at least an equal number of non-officials to the officials on the Committee, and the scene of its operations should be Calcutta, unless it travelled about from Presidency to Presidency, as the Famine and Education Commissions did."

As our correspondent telegraphed the other day the Meingoon Prince left Poudicherry with the knowledge and consent of the French authorities. He left in the Tibre—the same steamer in which, by the way, he escaped from Chandernagore some eighteen months back, disguised as a coolie. At Colombo he will change steamers and go to Saigon, the capital of Cochin China. The *Madras Mail* remarks:—"His appearance by way of Tonquin (which adjoins the ill-defined boundary of Upper Burma) among the wild tribes who are giving General Prendergast trouble at many points, and severely straining the military resources available on the spot, would afford a rallying point for the people who decline to acquiesce in the dethronement of Alompra's dynasty. Lord Dufferin's diplomatic, and Sir Frederick Roberts's military skill will find abundant exercise in the present month in Burma. The Chinese Government is making a claim on Bhamo, and the Meingoon Prince has an hereditary claim on his father's throne, while the French, under the guidance of M. Paul Bert, the new Resident General of Tonquin, may be prepared to assist in driving in any wedge that may interfere with the development of British policy."

THE new Governor-General of Tongking is a cynic. He is a well-known Freethinker, but he admits that missionaries have their uses. He intends to make use of them to govern the Tongkinese; but he will not permit them to make use of him. This recognition by a professed atheist of the value of religious influence as an instrument of government is almost worthy of Napoleon.

Vanity Fair says that the Duke of Westminster has written a letter to Mr. Gladstone, informing him that in consequence of the attitude he (Mr. Gladstone) has recently taken up in public affairs, he must no longer count the Duke among his followers. The Duke has further intimated his intention of becoming a follower of Mr. Goschen.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna states that Captain Smith, who joins the Italian expedition to Abyssinia under General Pozzolini, is said to be the bearer, not only of an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, but also of a presentation sword for the Negus.

A TELEGRAM from Washington states that President Cleveland has forwarded to the Senate papers showing that he has taken steps to ascertain the feeling of foreign governments with regard to establishing an international ratio for gold and silver coinage. It is also stated that arrangements are being made for a conference on the silver question of leading men on both sides, to formulate a plan of compromise which will receive the approval of both parties, and also of the President.

THE difficulties attending the career of a dramatic author are on the increase. A certain M. Crochard, following a precedent which has recently been created, has objected to the use of his surname in M. Meilhac's new piece. The author has, accordingly, changed the title to "Les Desmoiselles Clochard.

SOME idea of the work caused by a heavy fall of snow in London may be formed from some facts mentioned at a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers on the 14th ultimo. It was stated that the snow began to fall on Wednesday at six o'clock in the morning, and it continued till after twelve o'clock. This necessitated the leading streets being cleansed three times in the twenty-four hours. In the work of removal of snow the Commission employed 1,139 extra labourers and 1,077 extra carters, beside their usual staff of 500 men and 61 dust-sifters and wharfmen; they used 1,777 carts and horses, and six barges; they sprinkled seven tons of salt in the streets, and removed over 6,000 cartloads of snow.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"There is what may now be described as the usual flutter in the Indian mines market, consequent upon the favourable report sent by the captain of the Mysore mine. No one will question that the shareholders of the Mysore Company have every reason to be satisfied with the returns which have latterly come to hand from their property. The quantity of quartz raised and the amount of gold produced therefrom have risen from 177 tons and 230 oz. in January last year to 427 tons and 1,267 oz. in December. The indications, too, appear to justify the belief that still better results may be anticipated. But the facts in relation to the Mysore mine will not justify any great rise in the value of the other Indian mines. These must be proved for and by themselves and this will take time. Intending investors as distinguished from speculators, therefore, will do well to 'wait a little longer.' Everything we hear or read of must not be taken for gospel, least of all in the mining market."

GREAT pleasure is felt in England, a correspondent writes, at the release from durance vile, by President Grévy, of Prince Kraptokin. The Prince has many friends in England, and it was always felt that he ought never to have been arrested. Such a step was simply taken to please Russia at a time when France was anxious to court Imperial favour. Prince Kraptokin was, at the instance of Russia, sent to prison apparently to die, for he has been in wretched health ever since his confinement. The release of Louise Michel is, of course, a direct bid for Socialist support.

THE Kachyen Shans, who have their *locale* in the hills beyond Bhamo, close to the Chinese frontier, have some curious customs. There is a room in each house set apart for the unmarried girls of the family to meet their sweethearts. The lovers announce their approach and desires by some native ditty, played on a rude flute, made from bamboo, and in rather a feeble voice for a people of such hardy character. It answers every purpose, however, and "all's well that ends well." In marriages from choice the groom makes a suitable present to the girl's parents and her price is paid. A feast with the friends completes the ceremony. A younger brother must take the wife of a deceased elder brother, but polygamy, while allowable among them, is not general, and strict virtue is exacted after marriage, alike from husband and wife.

THE latest addition to the German Empire is the Marshall Archipelago, which is thus described in an official report lately presented to the Reichstag. It consists of thirty atolls or coral islands, none of which rises more than ten feet above the sea level, so that a large earthquake wave would overwhelm them, and leave nothing but coral in a few moments. There are neither springs nor running water, so that the inhabitants depend on the rain-water caught in the clefts of the rock. The fauna consists of a kind of small lizard, crabs, and a few wild pigeons, while the flora is confined to the cocoa-palm and bread-fruit tree. The principal island, Jalnit, is about thirty square miles in extent, and has a population of about a thousand. Yet the trade, which is in the hands of a few American and German agents, amounts to nearly £50,000, and the harbour of Jalnit during 1883 was visited by sixty-seven ships, of which thirty-nine were German. The "King" lives in a small wooden house with very little furniture. He can read, spelling the words with his finger as a guide, and sometimes succeeds in signing his name. It does not appear what trade is carried on, unless it be supplying the missionaries and the traders with the necessaries of life. On the whole, the advent of a German Colonial Empire is not perceptibly hastened by the protectorate over the Marshall Islands.

A RATHER curious case regarding the seizure of a vessel called the Douro, sailing under the Portuguese flag, is likely soon to occupy the attention of the law courts of Melbourne. The vessel is really the property of an Australian gentleman, Mr T. G. Leslie, and formerly bore the name of The Albert. When war with Russia seemed probable, it was considered advisable to transfer the vessel to a foreign flag, and she was accordingly made over—*benami*, as might be said in India—to a Portuguese subject, and her name was altered. In March last the vessel was despatched to the South Seas for pearl-shells and *beche de mer*, and when there, her captain, Sorensen, is reported to have committed several atrocities amongst the natives. The captain denies all such charges, but it is in consequence of them that the vessel has been seized. The captain, however, has issued a writ against the Sub-Collector of Customs, claiming £3,500 for damages for the illegal seizure of his ship and cargo and their detention. Further, the real owner is to be called upon to answer an accusation of fraud, on account of his having transferred the vessel, as before described—a transaction, it is said, which renders the ship liable to be forfeited to the Crown.

MILITARY NEWS.

AT home stations the allowance for collecting cartridge cases has been stopped, but commanding officers are still held responsible for their collection.

AN addition has been made to the Queen's Regulations allowing warrant officers on pass or furlough to dress in plain clothes, provided they leave the place where they are stationed.

WHEN troops proceed on active service any medals they may be in possession of are to be handed into store, but not along with their tunics.

COLONEL ROWLAND FARRER, Madras Staff Corps, has been admitted to Colonel's allowances.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the location of the new Bengal Cavalry Regiments, the 16th at Umballa and the 17th at Ferozepore.

A ROYAL warrant has been issued under which fifteen direct commissions as lieutenants in the Royal Engineers, and twenty in the Royal Artillery, will be given to those candidates passing a successful open examination; and twenty more commissions as lieutenants in the Royal Engineers are to be conferred on graduates of the chartered Colonial universities and the students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Vendors everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale Agents, Anglo-American Drug Company, [illegible] road, London.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will allow me space to protest against the inconvenience to which all first and second-class passengers, who have occasion to change trains at Dhond, are put to through the want of proper waiting-room accommodation at that station. There are two waiting rooms, one for ladies and one for gentlemen, and these are made to do duty for both first and second-class passengers. This arrangement results, of course, in depriving the first-class passengers of what they have paid for, viz., separate accommodation, and as the times of day and night when they have to pass through are precisely those when rest and shelter are needed, and the waits are for several hours at a time, I think you will agree with me there is just ground for complaint. I write from personal experience on several different occasions.

Feb. 6. ESCALLOP.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE sermon, on the occasion of the annual church-parade of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps last Sunday, was preached by the Rev. C. Walford, who took for his text Romans, ch. XIII, 6, 7, and 8 verses. Referring to the question, asked by the Herodians and Pharisees, of Christ as to whether it was lawful to pay tribute to Cæsar, the preacher said that that controversy had long been silenced. The political question of pay, or of faithholding the tribute money, of acknowledging or refusing to acknowledge the Roman Conqueror as lawful ruler of the Jewish nation, had long since passed away. But the principle which Christ asserted in his reply remained in force through all time, and its Divine wisdom was attested by its application to many questions which still perplex men's minds and divide Christian communities. It is found to supply the only true answer to half the violent controversies of the day. The simple rule of duty is the solution of most of the difficulties which entangle men's steps in the paths of daily life. It was this reference of everything which concerned us in our relation to Almighty God, our social dealings with our neighbours in the public professions of life, to the standard of duty, which Christ set before us in his most memorable words and which the Apostle in the words of the text enforced and illustrated. Christ's saying is applicable to every one in every age and under all circumstances. St. Paul employed almost the same words, and explained the saying of his Divine Master thus: "Render to all their dues, fear to whom fear is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honor to whom honor." St. Peter expressed the same golden rule of Christian duty in those brief but memorable words which were brought home to the minds of every one, upon each anniversary when, with due honor, the Birthday of our Queen is commemorated, "Honor all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honor the King." Nowhere else, the preacher continued, could more be found in Holy Scripture any precept which had a wider application or more helpful to men perplexed by apparent conflict of duties. What was the reason St. Peter assigned for implicit obedience to all lawful authority? "In the next place, the great notoriety given by the public press to the fact that this objection has been taken would render it almost certain that an objection would be formally taken, when the elections were over. And for reasons I have stated, it is almost equally certain that the Chief Presidency Magistrate would decide that the objection was well founded. Moreover, I may say that it is not only the validity of the present elections at stake, but also the validity of similar rules, under which the previous elections have taken place, the existing Corporation is constituted. So it appears to us to be open to any discontented tax-payer to go to the High Court and ask for an injunction restraining the present Corporation from buying taxes or spending money. The third course open to us was that which we thought best to adopt, and that is to bring in and to have read a first time. It is a very short Bill, as it stands. Our Municipal Act contains only two sections, the first of these sections provides that no rules framed by Government shall be deemed invalid by reason that it divides the city into wards and distributes the 32 members of the Corporation to be elected at the rate-payers' election amongst the wards and requires that the number of the members so allotted to each ward shall be returned for the prescribed ward only. The second section is a saving clause, which may, perhaps, savour of unnecessary caution, and which, perhaps, needs some explanation. The reason of it is this. Section 9 of the Act says:—"No vote shall be received at any election of members of the Corporation for any person whose name is not entered in the list then last published under section 9 D as qualified to be elected or appointed a member, and who has not been nominated by one person entitled to vote at the said election." Now it appeared to our legal adviser that some question might possibly be raised as to the meaning of the word "election." It might mean the whole election of the ratepayers, or it might mean a particular election in a particular ward. If it were construed in the last and narrower sense, the nomination by a person who was not resident in that ward would not be a legal nomination. But as it has been the practice to accept nominations for candidates for particular wards from persons living outside those wards, and because any objection to be taken on that point, we thought it better to introduce a clause declaring that no election shall be void in consequence of that informality. I now ask that the Bill be read a first time.

The Bill was then read a first time, and the standing orders having been suspended, the Bill was read a second time. In considering the Bill in detail the second section was omitted, and some verbal alterations were introduced.

In the course of discussion, the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee said:—I think there is some misunderstanding among a portion of the public with regard to the necessity and scope of this Bill, and it is necessary that some explanation should be given. It is supposed that this Bill deprives the ratepayer of a right which he possessed by the existing Bill,—the right to vote for all the thirty-two members instead of only in some one ward. Now I do not presume to give any opinion upon the opinions of the eminent counsels with regard to the validity or otherwise of the existing rules. There has been difference of opinion. The matter as it appears to me is this. In section 9 it is said that the said 64 member, 32 shall be elected as hereinafter provided at a rate-payer's election." Now the provision intended to be made "hereinafter," can either be the wards of section 9 B. "and the said elections shall be held etc., in accordance with such rules, etc., etc.," or that attorney's oversight has taken place to provide the provision that was intended. On the one hand if the Act does not lay down that the voters shall vote for one candidate and in one ward only, on the other hand nor does it say that every voter shall vote for all 32 candidates and in block. At the worst the Act has only committed an omission, in not specifying where and how the ratepayer was to vote. It has not given any right clearly to the ratepayer of voting for 32 votes or any particular number of vote. The Municipal Corporation Act of England distinctly provides where the borough has no wards there shall be one election of councillors for the whole borough:" "where the borough has wards, there shall be a separate election of councillors for each ward" and "no person shall subscribe a nomination paper in or for more than one ward, or vote in more than one ward." The fault of our existing Act is that it either imperfectly gave the power to government to make the rule for the purpose, or made an oversight, which has now to be supplied. It is not likely that the Act meant the right of voting thirty-two members for there is hardly any important town in England voting for a large number of voters which it does not do by wards and by limited number of seats for each ward. Our Municipal goal is the English Municipality. In London itself the proposed bill of 1880 provided for 40 districts each with 4 seats. Certainly such a radical measure as that of allowing thirty-two votes to each voter could never have been thought of when there was a keen contest in 1872 to give any representation at all. The Bill as at first framed had provided for only eight members of the Corporation to be elected for all the rate-payers of Bombay. After a hard struggle both in and out of the Council that the number was increased to 32, and surely under such circumstances it could hardly be contemplated that 32 votes were to be given to each voter at first the provision being for eight members only, no section was perhaps put in for division into wards, and though the number was increased, the necessary alteration for the suitable arrangement was very likely missed by oversight in the heat and excitement of the hard contest. It lasted for a long time but throughout the whole proceedings of the Council, during nearly the whole season not a word is said or discussed on this part. Moreover, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Bythell, Sir Mungaldas and Mr. Narayen fought a hard fight throughout; and had such an important right as that of voting for 32 members, been at all contemplated by the Council, these gentlemen would never have allowed the rule, if one vote only to go unchallenged. If I remember right this rule was at the time much commented upon but it was then I think not at all thought that it was contrary to the Act. However now as matters stand, the position is, that an omission has been laid by the Legislative Council of 1872, and it is for the present Legislative Council, now that the matter is brought to notice to supply it, and the suitable course that appears to be open to the Council is to bring in such a hall as the one now before it that is to allow the practice of the past 14 years to continue temporarily without disturbing all arrangements, till the new Municipal Bill is passed. Had the question been now to settle defunctively the rights of the voter, the cases would have been quite different. But this bill is very limited and temporary in its operation. The Municipal bill is being now discussed by the Corporation. The Corporation itself has been swerving from one side to the other, in its selection of the 3 methods whether to give to the rate-payers only one vote, restricted to each ward or as many votes as the number of seats in each ward or a collective vote and during the 2 or 3 years of discussion that is going on, no one from any quarter has proposed that all 32 votes should be allowed to each voter till the present difficulty about the imperfection and omission in the Act was seen. That is also a poor presumption that to give 32 votes could never have been contemplated. The omission being now considered to have taken place, it is for this council to supply temporarily with the least inconvenience to all parties, and the present bill is the result. I had talked over this matter with the Municipal Commissioner, and we thought about such a bill, so, if there is any fault attaching to this bill I share it. But I hope it will be seen that there is no intention on this bill to deprive the ratepayers of any right, but simply to meet temporarily a legal difficulty, in the only way it should be done at present in conformity with the action of the past 14 years. The new bill will definitely settle all rights or matters after I hope a very careful consideration. I therefore intend to vote for the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Telang suggested that it was desirable that some means should be adopted by which Government rules might be brought before the Council in some form or another, before they obtained the force of law.

The Bill was then read a third time, and the council adjourned.

A CURIOUS DISPUTE BETWEEN MOTHER AND SON.

IN this suit, Mr. C. A. Turner, as the Official Assignee of the estate of an insolvent, named Ruttonsey Kessowjee, claimed to recover his property amounting to about Rs. 25,485 from his mother, Radhavahoo, into whose possession it is stated to have come by a fraudulent conveyance. The curious part of the case is that the suit has been filed by the Official Assignee on information voluntarily supplied to him by Ruttonsey against his own mother.

Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dhurumsey, and Kanaa, for the defendant.

Mr. Farran opened the case by reading the plaint which stated that the father of Ruttonsey Kessowjee, together with his three brothers Damjee Ladha, Bhanjee Ladha, and Oomersey Ladha, constituted a joint Hindu family which was possessed of a joint family estate consisting of property, movable and immovable. Bhanjee Ladha died in the Samvat year 1927, leaving him surviving a widow, two sons, and two daughters. Oomersey Ladha died in 1930, leaving behind him a widow, Kessowjee. Kessowjee also died in 1938, leaving his widow, the defendant, and two sons, namely Ruttonsey Kessowjee and one Gokuldas Kessowjee. The family resolved to separate in 1882, when the family estate consisted, amongst other things, of two houses in Bombay. On the 17th December, 1882, an agreement in writing was executed, regulating the manner of the partition of the family estate. On this partition the jewellery of the value of about Rs. 9,487 was apportioned to the share of Kessowjee Ladha and was taken charge of by the defendant. It was also agreed that the houses above referred to should be converted into three equal parts. Gokuldas Kessowjee having died without any widow or issue in 1884, his brother, Ruttonsey, was entitled to his share of the property. In the early part of 1885, Ruttonsey Kessowjee became indebted and, fearing that his property might be taken out of the reach of his creditors, it was arranged with the defendant that her son Ruttonsey's interest in the immovable property should be transferred to the name of the defendant. At first a direct transaction was contemplated, but ultimately to give the pretended transaction a more real appearance a conveyance, dated the 4th February, 1885, of Ruttonsey's interest in the property was executed by him in the name of a relative, Weljee Mooljee, for the pretended consideration of Rs. 1,250. Subsequently a conveyance, dated 15th April, 1885, was executed by Weljee in favour of the defendant for the pretended consideration of Rs. 2,150. The plaintiff charged that neither of these conveyances conveyed, or were intended to convey, any interest in the property, that the alleged consideration was merely nominal, and that the conveyances were mere pretences devised to hinder the creditors of Ruttonsey from having recourse to the immoveable property of the value of about Rs. 16,000. On the 15th June, 1885, Ruttonsey filed a petition in the Insolvency Court of Bombay, and his estate and effects were vested in the plaintiff. The defendant being in possession of the jewellery and other movable property of Ruttonsey as well as the documents of title purporting to convey to her his immovable property, now defied both her son and the Official Assignee to recover the same from her. She claimed the jewels as her own *streedhan* and alleged that the purchase of her son's interest in the immovable properties was a real and *bona-fide* one. This led to a quarrel between Ruttonsey and his mother, and consequently Ruttonsey gave full information with regard to the above-mentioned transactions to the Official Assignee. The plaintiff apprehended that the jewellery and ornaments in the defendant's possession would be disposed of by her, unless she was restrained from doing so by the order of the High Court, and submitted that a receiver should be appointed to take charge of all the property.

In her written statement the defendant denied that the jewellery and ornaments referred to in the plaint had been apportioned to the share of her husband, Kessowjee Ladha, on the partition of the family property, and maintained that the ornaments and jewellery now in her possession were her own *streedhan*. She also alleged that the conveyance of the immovable property in question by Weljee Mooljee to the defendant was a *bona-fide* one, and was made for a consideration of Rs. 2,150 which was actually paid by her to Weljee. The defendant further stated that the real cause of the quarrel between herself and Ruttonsey was that she refused to supply her son, who was a very dissolute and extravagant man, any further with money, whereupon Ruttonsey set up a false claim against her property.

Mr. Jardine said this was a case of somewhat curious complexion. In the year 1882 when the partition was made the family was possessed of considerable property, movable and immovable, namely ornaments of the value of Rs. 9,000, to speak in round numbers, and immovable property of the value of something under Rs. 50,000. All this property had been amassed within the last twenty years. The partition deeds prescribed the division of the ornaments, along with the immovable property, into three parts; but the lady now maintained that the ornaments and jewellery were the respective property of the female members of the family and claimed them as her own *streedhan*. It would, however, be seen that Radhavahoo had been married thirty-seven years ago when the family was in poor circumstances, and the presents of ornaments made to her at the time were of very small value. At the end of 1884, the insolvent borrowed some money from a Parsee, named Dinshaw, and indulged in certain speculative transactions. He told his mother of the fact of his indebtedness to Dinshaw, and at a family meeting, in which Radhavahoo and Weljee Mooljee took part, it was arranged, with a view to protecting Ruttonsey's property from his existing and future creditors, and to put it out of their reach, that the fraudulent conveyances should be executed. The conveyance transferring the property, in the first place, to Weljee Mooljee, was a fictious document, and the transaction was a mere sham. The property conveyed to Weljee was worth about Rs. 18,000, while the consideration alleged to have been given for it was only Rs. 1,250. The property was next transferred by Weljee Mooljee to Radhavahoo for a consideration of Rs. 2,450. The learned counsel said it seemed ridiculous that there should be any *bona-fide* sale of a property worth some Rs. 16,000, first for Rs. 1,250 and then for Rs. 2,450. The conveyances had not been prepared in a solicitor's office, but they had been drawn up by what is called "a hedge-lawyer." If Weljee had been a *bona-fide* purchaser, he would never have parted with so valuable a property for Rs. 2,450. Looking at the mere probabilities of the case, at the value of the property, the relationship of the parties, and the nature of the conveyances, there could be no reasonable doubt as to the motive for the execution of those conveyances. When Ruttonsey filed his petition in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, his application for an interim order protecting his person was twice refused, and when he saw that his choice lay between either retiring to his native country—Cutch—or having his person seized, he thought that the game of defrauding his creditors was not worth the money. He accordingly applied to his mother to pay them off. But the mother refused to part with any money, and when her son sent her a formal notice, calling upon her to deliver up the property, she said the ornaments were her own *streedhan*, and that the immovable property had come into her possession by a regular *bona-fide* conveyance. When the insolvent saw that he was thus placed between the devil and the deep sea, he thought that the best course for him was to make a clean breast of it to the Official Assignee, who accordingly brought the present suit.

Ruttonsey Kessowjee was the first witness called to substantiate the allegations made in the plaint.

Evidence is being recorded in the case.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE BIGAMY CASE.

HIS LORDSHIP, on taking his seat this morning, referred at some length to the judicial functions of the Cazee in connection with the case of Fatma, woman, who was charged with bigamy, and in which her father, Shaik Mahomed Rajmahomed, was charged with abetment of the offence. It was stated in the reports of the case that, because the first marriage was not legal, therefore the second marriage was not illegal. What his Lordship really said was this, that there were two points which appeared to him in the way of obtaining a conviction. Firstly, according to the best English text-books on Mahomedan law, it was essential that both parties to a marriage should be of age, while here the register showed that the girl was not of age at the time of her first marriage. The second point was that the parties had gone before the Cazee, and that, according to a decision of the Supreme Court in 1861, the Cazee was held to have certain judicial powers. He had in this case taken what steps he could to summon the first husband before him, but was unable to investigate the matter

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, when the following members were present:—The Hon. J. H. Pelle, C.S.I., who presided in the absence of H. E. the Governor; the Hon. M. Melvill, C.S.I.; the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General; the Hon. Budrudeen Tyebjee; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Khandeorao Vishvanath Beaste; the Hon. Kashinath Trimbuk Telang, C.I.E.; the Hon. F. Forbes Adam; the Hon. J. R. Naylor; and the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee.

The Hon. Mr. Melvill said.—Rule No. 16 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of this Council is as follows:—"No motion that a Bill be read a first time shall be made until seven days after copy of the Bill, with a statement of its objects and reasons, has been furnished to each member." In the present case I believe a copy of the Bill was not in the hands of honourable members until Wednesday, so that they have only had it five days. I think the object of the rule has been sufficiently met, and I do not suppose that any honourable member will complain that he has not had sufficient time to make himself acquainted with the objects of the Bill. I, therefore, ask you to su

in the presence of the first husband. His Lordship had on Saturday referred to a judgment delivered by Sir Joseph Arnould in 1861, wherein he said:—"Except in so far as he exercises the powers of a judge in disposing of matrimonial disputes, the principal functions of the Cazee of Bombay are those of an authorized registrar of marriages and divorces." What his Lordship said on Saturday was that the Cazee, whether he had rightly or wrongly disposed of the matter, had arrived at the conclusion that the second marriage would be justifiable; and he had accordingly directed his deputy to perform the marriage which was done. Under those circumstances, his Lordship had remarked to the jury, it was impossible to contend that the parties could be found guilty of bigamy. With this remark the counsel for the prosecution had coincided, and the jury was directed to return a verdict of not guilty, which they did. Almost immediately after disposing of the case, his Lordship recollected a suit which created a very considerable amount of interest at the time. It was a suit that was tried in 1863 before Sir Mathew Sausse and Mr. Justice (afterwards Sir Richard) Couch, in which a Mahomedan husband claimed Rs. 1,50,000 damages by reason of the defendants having illegally detained his wife Khadija. In the course of a very careful and elaborate judgment, the Bombay High Court Reports, 246, the following passage occurs:—"It is admitted upon both sides that it is the duty of a Cazee to decide upon questions connected with marriage, and it appears from works in the School of Shafi as well as in that of Hanifa that, 'whatever may be the differences between the parties, or however different may be the tenets of the Cazee from those of the parties, yet the Cazee is to decide according to his own tenets; and in accordance with those of others, it is null.' That certainly corroborated the view his Lordship then took that the Cazee has certain judicial functions in these matters; and it did not appear to him how it was possible to obtain a conviction with the facts as they stood. His Lordship did not therefore confine himself only to the question of infancy in dealing with the illegality of the first marriage. He said that the parties had gone before the Cazee, who had certain judicial functions vested in him; and that, whether rightly or wrongly, he had arrived at the conclusion that the girl might marry again, and had sent his deputy to perform the ceremony.

THE AFFRAY AT COLABA.

John Boland, a gunner in No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, was charged with having, on the 25th December last, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Thomas Cassidy, a comrade; and with having voluntarily caused him hurt. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Scott for the defence.

The prisoner, as a European British subject, claimed to be tried by a jury, the majority of which were Europeans. A European jury was constituted without any challenges.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, stated the facts to be these. About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of last Christmas Day, Boland, Cassidy, and several other men, who would be called as witnesses, appeared to be more or less under the influence of liquor; and while they were in front of their barracks, a dispute arose with regard to two dogs which had been fighting. The headquarters of the Battery had a pet dog, and other men, who arrived subsequently from Malta, had also a pet dog. Some excitement seemed to have been caused by the fight between the dogs; and some words passed between Boland and Cassidy. According to one story, Cassidy hit Boland on the neck, and the latter turned round and retaliated. He struck Cassidy on the eye, the blow causing him to fall and bringing his head in contact with the edge of the stone steps in front of the barracks. He was more or less unconscious and was taken to hospital, shortly after which he complained of violent pains in the stomach. He died at 7 p.m. the same day, as the *post mortem* examination showed, from abdominal peritonitis. Unfortunately, Dr. Potter, then acting Surgeon to the Coroner, who made the examination, had left for Europe by the last mail steamer, although bound over to give his attendance, without the knowledge of the prosecution. According to his evidence before the magistrate, which would be read to the jury, Dr. Potter was of opinion that abdominal peritonitis must have been the result of a kick or some such injury to the abdomen. The soldiers, who were present at the time, saw nobody kick the deceased. However, two independent witnesses would be called—an engine-driver on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and a woman, named Mariam Francis, who was in the service of a sergeant in the East Yorkshire Regiment. The engine-driver, who was present in the sergeant's mess, would say that he saw three men in the verandah of the barracks; that he saw one man knocked down; and that then one of the other two, whom he could not identify, kicked the man who was lying down. Mariam would say that, while she was in a bungalow, opposite the barracks, she saw one of the men kick another when he was down. The medical evidence in the case was, unfortunately, not so satisfactory as the prosecution could wish. The dead body of the deceased was also examined by Dr. O'Connell, who was examined before the Coroner, but not before the magistrate. He was on the march somewhere between Mhow and Nusseerabad, and could not be called. Two hospital assistants would state that Cassidy, when brought to the hospital, was under the influence of liquor, but they did not see any marks of a kick upon the abdomen. Dr. Potter also said he saw no marks of kicks or violence upon the abdomen, because by that time the body was considerably discoloured.

The Judge said neither the engine-driver nor Mariam could identify the man who kicked the deceased.

Mr. Lang said they saw somebody kick the deceased, while the doctor could see no marks of kicking. That was how the case stood, and the magistrate thought he ought not to deal with it, and therefore committed it. This was all the evidence, Mr. Lang said, he could bring forward.

His Lordship said if the jury liked to hear the evidence, they could. There was a quarrel about dogs; and, according to one witness, the deceased used language which was not uncommon among soldiers. Some jealousy appeared to have existed between the two batteries; and the deceased used towards the prisoner an abusive epithet which could be only addressed to a woman. Prisoner knocked deceased down. He was taken to hospital, but there was really no evidence to show that the prisoner kicked him. The engine-driver and Mariam, who spoke of the kick, could not identify the man who gave the kick. It was very improbable that a kick was given, for it would be very un-English to do so when a man was down. There was no evidence that the prisoner kicked at all; and the deceased was so drunk when taken to the hospital that he fell off his cot three times. He was a heavy man, and it might be that these falls brought on abdominal peritonitis. His Lordship failed to see why the case was sent up here.

Mr. Lang thought it was sent up because of the evidence of the engine-driver and Mariam.

His Lordship remarked the doctor said the injuries to the head had nothing whatever to do with the abdominal peritonitis. It was doubtful whether the deceased was kicked by anybody; while there was no evidence that the prisoner did it. There was no evidence against the prisoner, and his Lordship was prepared to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

The foreman of the jury, after a consultation, said they had come to a verdict.

His Lordship to Mr. Lang.—Then I suppose you offer no evidence?

Mr. Lang said he did not.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship.—John Boland, you can leave the court without the slightest stain on your character.

The prisoner was then formally discharged; and the business of the Session terminated.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A QUESTION REGARDING ISSUE OF SUMMONSES.

NUSSER MAHOMED *vs.* BAI KUJBAI AND OTHERS.

This morning his Lordship delivered judgment in this matter, in which a question had arisen whether there was sufficient proofs that the summons was duly served, and in which, in consequence of a recent decision by Sir William Wedderburn, his Lordship had taken time to consider the question. Mr. Dhiaryavan and Mr. Davur, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the first three defendants.

His Lordship said:—In this matter I was asked to proceed to judgment *ex-parte* against an absent defendant, Goolam Hussein Gangjee, under Section 100, Civil Procedure Code. The question arose whether there was sufficient proof that the summons was duly served, and in consequence of a recent decision in another court, I took time to consider the question. An order for service out of the jurisdiction had been obtained, and a return from the Court of Small Causes at Kampti was put in as sufficient proof of service under Section 85 of the Code. It is there enacted that if the defendant is out of the jurisdiction and no person competent to receive service for him is within it, then the summons may be sent for service to the court within whose jurisdiction the defendant resides. The Section further provides that the local court must execute service in the manner prescribed by the Code and then return the summons, with the record, if any has been made. Now, what is the manner prescribed by the Code? The general principle is that, whenever it may be practicable, the service shall be made on the defendant in person or on his authorised agent, or, if the defendant himself cannot be found, on an adult male member of his family (Section 75, 79). If the defendant either refuses to sign or is not to be found and there is nobody competent to accept service for him, then a copy of the summons must be fixed on the door of the defendant's dwelling-house, and a report of the circumstances made to the court. This affixing, taken by itself, is certainly not effectual complete service. It is expressly provided by Section 82 that the court shall decide whether the summons has been duly served by such affixing or not, and if it decides in the negative, then a new summons must be issued or substituted service directed. Before the court can decide in favour of the sufficiency of this mode of service by affixing a copy of the summons on the door of the defendant's dwelling-house, it must be satisfied that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding service (19 W. R., 356 P. C., 4 Cal. L. R. 397). Thus the law is clear. There must be personal service, if practicable; and substituted service of any kind whatsoever is only allowed on proof that reasonable efforts have been made to serve the defendant personally, and that he is wilfully evading service. The mode of substituted service must be settled according to the circumstances of each case. This is the law I am bound to apply in cases where the defendant is within the jurisdiction of this court, and this is also the law which ought to be applied by local courts to which summonses are transmitted for service on defendants in this court but residing out of its jurisdiction. But I cannot agree with the theory that when service has been effected through another court this court is bound in every case to satisfy itself that the law as to service has been strictly followed. The court serving the summons alone can judge whether service has been properly effected; and it was not in my opinion intended by the legislature that the transmitting court should act as a revising court as regards the service. There is a presumption in favour of the proceedings of courts of justice that everything has been duly performed, and if the return states that the service has been duly effected, I think that presumption would prevail unless the return discloses some patent irregularity or clear divergence from the law. I therefore hold that, as a rule, on a return from a competent court that service has been duly effected; it may be presumed that either personal service has been made, or substituted service under Section 82 or under Secs. 80 and 82 combined. It must be remembered that a defendant can set aside a judgment made against him in his absence on satisfying the court that the summons was not properly served upon him and the right of plaintiffs to prompt relief must not be sacrificed to an excessive regard for the interests of defendants. I think, moreover, it would only lead to great inconvenience and delay without effecting any real good for this court to discuss the discretion of the local court as to what facts are sufficient to justify the waiver of personal service on the defendant and the substitution of and affixing of the summons on his dwelling-house, or other mode of substituted service. For instance, where a local court has returned a summons as duly served, and the return states that the summons has been posted on the defendant's dwelling-house because the defendant has gone elsewhere, I think it ought to be presumed that this service was justified by the facts and that the local court had duly acted under the provisions of Sections 80 and 82 read together. But at the same time there may now and then occur cases where there is something in the return distinctly negativing that ordinary presumption, and showing illegality in the mode of service. Of course, the presumption in favour of the due execution of acts of a judicial nature only obtains *donec probetur in contrarium* until the contrary is shown. Now I will examine the present the case. As proof of due service a return from the Court of Small Causes at Kampti was relied upon. The whole of that return is contained in the following words:—"Read bailiff's endorsement on the back of the process, stating that the summons has been affixed to the defendant's house on the 23rd December, 1884, at 9 a.m., and proof of the same having been duly taken by me (*i.e.*, the judge) it is ordered that the summons be returned." Now, in the first place, there is no statement under the hand of the judge that service was *duly effected*. In the second place it does not appear that anything was done beyond the fixing of the summons on the defendant's door. That affixing was not sanctioned after inquiry by the local court as required by Section 82. All that appears to have been done is the affixing prescribed by Section 80 which is insufficient until confirmed under Section 82. I am obliged, therefore, to come to the conclusion that there has been no sufficient service in this case. The return itself proves the insufficiency, and the case constitutes an exception to the general rule that a return service by a competent court must be taken as proof of such service. I must, therefore, under Section 100, hold that the summons has not been duly served, and direct that a second summons be issued and served on the defendant.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

RIOTING AND CAUSING HURT.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MAHOMED HASSAN KHOT.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. J. Parsons, Sessions Judge of Tanna, who confirmed a sentence passed on the prisoner by Mr. W. W. Drew, first-class magistrate, Kolaba, of three months' simple imprisonment. He was charged with rioting and voluntarily causing hurt, and was, in addition to the sentence of imprisonment, held to bail for good behaviour for one year in Rs. 1,000. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the appellant. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

Their Lordships, having taken time to consider their decision, delivered it yesterday. They remarked there were many witnesses who swore to the prisoner being present at the place of the disturbance; and the fact of his name not being mentioned for some days was not only ambiguous, but was also discussed by the lower courts. Under these circumstances, if their lordships interfered, they should be weakening the sense of responsibility in the lower courts and encouraging applications of the nature of appeals in cases in which no appeal lies by law. The petition of the accused was therefore rejected.

WATTEAU BALL DRESSES.

The Queen, describing the revived Watteau ball dresses, says they are most graceful, and carry out in correct taste and design that blending of material and beauty of colouring of which Watteau, in his love for all that was bright and harmonious, made so close a study. Stomachers, bretelles, pretentailles, falballas have all re-appeared, and the skirts are supplied with a modified hoop at the edge of the back breadth, to keep the latter round in form and give freedom to the train while the panier "considerations," formed of stall muslin or horse-hair, support the rich brocatelle degexy that is arranged over the skirts of lighter material. The lace used for these dresses is a peculiarly rich reproduction in the revived Jacobean stitch of old Brussels point on a web-like foundation, and is supplied with the prodigality which characterised the lavish artist. A few examples may give some idea of the way these dresses are made, but as both the laces and brocatelles, having their patterns and colouring copied from a past century, are manufactured expressly for these costumes, it is difficult, without seeing them, to realise the success of the combination. For instance, one in the true Pompadour and "prejuge vaincu" style, of salmon and pale blue brocatelle in a mixed pattern of rosebuds and leaves, was gracefully draped over a petticoat of pale blue satin, on which was a flounce of lace caught up with roses, while the brocatelle bodice had its long stomacher filled in with graduated mauve-coloured bows, and the sleeves tied with mauve ribbons.

THE GLUT OF SILVER.

Vice-Consul Barnet, writing on the trade of Antofagusta (Chili) says, with regard to silver and copper:—The decrease in the export of silver had been slight. It would have been very considerable indeed had the reducing works of this neighbourhood depended for their supplies of ore on the output of the mines of the district. A great portion of the bar shipped at this port during 1884 was from ores brought in from Taltal and mineral districts farther south. The mines of this neighbourhood are requiring capital to work them, on account of their depth and reduced ley in silver (average, perhaps 8l. oz. to 1 ton of ore), which does not admit of individual enterprise, but calls for combined action, with the consequent employment of extensive machinery, whereby large quantities of ore may be extracted quickly and economically. The export of silver will show a considerable increase in the incoming year, as through our port will flow the immense riches of that new Potosi, Huanchaca, in Bolivia, with the surrounding mineral district of Lipez, Colquichaca, etc., destined at no great distance of time to call the attention of Europe, as likely to surpass in the production of silver the quantity given by Potosi in colonial times. The so long talked-of railway from this port across the Andes into Bolivia by way of Huanchaca has been finally decided upon, and the necessary capital for the work having been found, it is expected that the worst part of our desert will be crossed by rails before our winter of 1886. As this railway will tap the richest mineral districts of Bolivia, the export of the precious metal will swell greatly in consequence, and may reach even double or treble what it is at present. The steady increase of production of copper in this district, which during the past two or three years gave promise of the industry becoming one of much importance, has been checked by the course of prices in the consuming markets. Value has touched that point at which the mines of this district cannot work; and unless a re-action sets in, and improved prices rule the working of mines of this metal will be abandoned. We cannot here compete with the cheaper labour and means of conveyance of the States and Spain, even though our mines are probably of richer ley than those of the country named."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th February 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·234
Temperature of the Air	73·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	63·5
Relative humidity of Air	70·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	2·7
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	66·9
General Directions of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	412

* From midnight to midnight

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of Rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ...Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... „ 50

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... „ 35
Do, do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... „ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality .. ... „ 150

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ...„ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... „ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ... Rs.	60 0	
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole ... „	53 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ... „	44 0	...
Dry Kliko ... „	46 0	„ 45 0
First Quality Dry ... „	36 0	„ 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra ... Rs. 43 0 ...

STILL HOOKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ... „	16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer ... „	17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch ... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein ... „	24 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg ... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer ... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner ... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ... „	34 0	„ ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Moselblumchen ... Rs.	...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner ... „	...	„ 15 0
Hochheimer ... „	...	„ 18 0
Braunenberger ... „	15 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch ... „	...	„ 21 0
Garmeastelar-Rosenberg ... „	18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer ... „	28 0	„ ...
Oberemmar-Rosenberg ... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger ... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Scharshofberger ... „	34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger ... „	38 0	„ 39 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

	Per 1 dos. Qts.	Pts.
Sauterne ... Rs.	12 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port ... Rs.	19 0	...
Fine „ ... „	27 0	...
Very fine „ ... „	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port. „	38 0	...

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.

	Per 1 dos. Qts.	Pts.
St. Julien Claret ... Rs.	9 0	...

From MESSRS. H. & C. BALLARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Madoc ...	10	5	...
Chateau de Frauds ... „	13	0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc ... „	14	0	...
Les Canons ... „	16	0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ... „	18	0	...
Chateau Leoville ... „	19	0	...
Chateau Lafitte ... „	21	0	...
Chateau Marvesin ... „	23	0	...
	27	0	...

From MUMEEN & SONS.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe ... Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
Chateau Lamarque ... „	13 0	„ 15 0
Margaux Medoc ... „	17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose ... „	20 0	...

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ... Rs.	12 0	Rs. 32 0
Cru de Barreyre ... „	16 0	...

CLARETS—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret ... Rs.	17 0	...
Chateau Romer ... „	16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVAY.

Carlovits ...	12 0	„ 14 0

BRANDY

	Per 1 dos. qts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules ... Rs.	26 0
F. Dessandler & Co.'s * brandy ... „	24 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne ... „	24 0
Red Seal ... „	26 0

From A. DUBIGNON FILS AND CO.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules ... „	27 0
Charles Lefroire very old Brandy ... „	36 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay ... Rs.	24 0
Chambertin ... „	26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 dos. qts.
Bap. Cruschan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey ... Rs.	20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ... „	24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Paul' Beer ... Rs.	6 4	„ 0 4
Pilsener Export Beer ... „	5 8	„ ...
Bamberger Export Beer ... „	5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer ... „	4 12	„ 5 12
Flower & Son's Ale ... „	4 12	„ 5 0
Romford Eight Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles ... „	5 12	...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Maraschino a case of 25 Plots ... Rs.	25 0	...
Vin Marasque „ 25 Bottles ... „	40 0	...
Sweet Kummel ... „	26 0	Rs. ...
Do. Yarmouth, Superior ... „	18 0	...
Do. do. Finest ... „	20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles ... „	4 0	...
Do. do. do. tins ... „	5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ... lbs.	19-22	Rs. 0-11

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest ... per 1 lb. tin		0 10
Danish Butter ... per 1 lb. tin		1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked ... per lb.		0 11

From L. GRADLER AND HARTWIG GATKE.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffel Liver Sausage) ... Rs.	1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage) ... „	1 0	„ ...
Asparagus ... „	2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage, Sauerkraut ... „	1 4	„ 0 ...
Celiary ... „	0 14	„ ...
White Cabbage in Butter ... „	0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages) ... „	1 6	„ ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine ... „	1 4	„ 0 ...
Red „ do. do. ... „	1 2	„ 0 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin.	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus ...	1Q. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Beans ... „	...	„ 0 12
French Beans ... „	...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans ... „	...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages ... „	...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages ... „	...	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine ... „	...	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup ... „	...	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or refer. on for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna,
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE SMAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MAURURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A BLACK ARAB HORSE suitable for a Dog-cart. A splendid mover. Height 14-2. Age 5 years, believed to be sound. Price Rs. 500.

An English-built second-hand VICTORIA by Hæffer & Co., late King & Co., in very good order.

An English-built miniature BROUGHAM by King & Co., London, in good condition.

Just arrived a new English-built BAROUCHE and a MAIL PHAETON by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury. Also a new English Victoria, some Polo and Dog-carts, suitable for ponies and horses of sizes.

And also some neat and nice sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bed-steads, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES'
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dák.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *viâ* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dáks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ii. dore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Moo.tan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Cooria, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
eypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangaiore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
mbay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, M

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF **Harness Composition.**	EBONITE **WATERPROOF BLACKING,** For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.	**POLISHING PASTE** For Cleaning Metals.
SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)	**POUCH BLACKING,** (Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in **stock.** Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH
A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEAR FRISTION OR DUST. SETS 3d. TINS 1/- & 2/6 EACH. 72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

EMERY CLOTH
GLASS PAPER
GENUINE EMERY
BRUNSWICK BLACK
Acton and Borman, 72, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST. 1d. 2d. & 4d. PACKETS. EVERYWHERE 72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST

and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is specially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 13, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

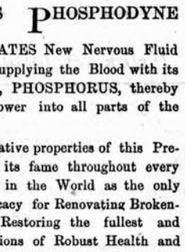
BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots. — Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s. — Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.



LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price next,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Book or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET LONDON, W.S.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,
ARE EXECUTOR ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

BOOK OF BOMBAY
BY JAMES DOUGLAS
ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Rs. 5 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY—
Article XI.—Instrument of Possession.
WESTERN INDIA IN 1583—
The Man about Town—King of Ballagat—The Master Mariner—Decline and Fall—The Inquisition—Miscellanea—Archæological Note on Linschotten.
AT BEGINNINGS—
Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sneaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1694
GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Who he Was—What he Did—Traits—His Silver Chalice—Where he lived—His House—Conclusion.
SEEVAJEE—
His Country—His Birth—His Person and Character—His Accomplishments—Part Second—Traits Bad and Good—His Two Great Crimes—His Master Passion—His Coronation—His Death.
KANOJEE ANGRIA AND THE PIRATES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Early Navigation—Angria's Kolaba—Fleet of Seevajee—The Commerce assailed by the Pirates—What he cost us—His Crowning Achievement—Vengeance—The English Pirate—The Police of the Indian Seas—Their Cruelties—The Last of the Angrias—Their Old Haunts—Conclusion—Supplementary Note.
BOMBAY, 1750—
Grose's Account—When Grose Landed—Mr Grose asked to Supper—A Few Ladies—Subjects of Conversation—The Government House—A Colossal Sundial—The Bombay of 1750—Hornby's Vellard—The Fort—The Dockyard—Cartography of Bombay—The Towers of Silence—First Parsee in Europe—A Plucky Woman—Elephanta—His Portrait of Kanojee Angria—Raighur—Bullion and Exchange—Native Character—Malabar Hill.
THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752-53—
History not Antiquarianism—Mutility ills—The Inkstand—Etceteras—The Lor the Hot Countries—Four Gradations of Servi ce—People were here before us—The English Sirnames of Bombay—Horatio Nelson: or Bombay, 1775.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798—
Suez—His Visit and Schemes—Crosses the Red Sea—State of Feeling in Bombay—The Suez Canal—The Forbes' Loans—Conclusion.
HE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY—
A Love-passage—The Duke's Nose—The Duke of Wellington in Bombay and Western India—The Duke in India—The Bombay of his Period—A Great Dearth of Materials—The Duke's Triumphal Entry into Bombay—The Condition of the People—Why was Arthur Wellesley here—His Celebrated March to Poona—Duel; Discipline at Nagar—Native Opinion of the Duke—Traits—Here are Two Notabilia—Was the Duke at Matheran—The Duke of Wellington's Bombay Residence.
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE—
ems—His Popularity—Portrait—Political—Eccentricities—His History of India—Governors of Bombay—Religious—Character and Accomplishments—Biographical.
SIR JOHN MALCOLM—
Preliminary—Calf Country—The Soldier's Return—In Paris—A Big Day—Dinner to the Ettrick Shepherd—Governor of Bombay—Reduction ad Absurdum—Vi et Armis—Person—Conclusion.
SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; OR BOMBAY 1804 TO 1812—
Bombay a Dull Place—The Diary and Letters of Mackintosh—He did Good Work in Bombay—A quiet Day at Parell—A Noisy Day at Tarala—Calls—On the Judgment Seat—An Unspoken Bombay Sermon—Mackintosh and Wilson.
POONA AND THE PEISHWAS—
A Retrospect.
SEEVAJEE'S FORTS—
Torna.
THE FORT OF RAJMACHEE, NEAR KHANDALA—
The Bombay Forts—The Road to it—The look out—Condition of the People—Streams.
THE FORT OF RAIGHUR—
Raighur Ho—View of Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and the Staircase—Position—Descriptive—Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.
BEEJAPOOR—
Meadows Taylor—The Accommodation—Tombs—Doves—Sheep and Dogs—Famine—The Country about Beejapoor—Globe-trotters.
THE MARTYRS OF TANNA—
Note on the Gold of Ophi
ON THE E. I. COMPANY'S FIRST SHROFFS
GUJARAT—
Trawadi Shri Krishna Arjunji Nathji of Surat
JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arrival in Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.
DR WILSON.
BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.
TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1684—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1835—The Cicerone, 1850—The Presbyter, 1866—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.
BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1690—The Muslim, 1694—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist, 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1765-83—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's "Bombay" 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde Occidental, Poona 1832—The Censorious, 1854—Exopla

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to detain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 55.**

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR
MOËT & CHANDON
ÉPERNAY.

PER DOZEN. CASH. **Rs. 52.**

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 51.**

WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY
MOËT & CHANDON
ÉPERNAY

PER DOZEN. CASH. **Rs. 48.**

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LADIES'
FASHIONABLE ULSTERS.
FASHIONABLE JACKETS.
FASHIONABLE RIDING HABITS.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LIMI
LADIES' TAILORS.
BOMBAY
AND
SECUNDERABAD.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS,
STAFFORD, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURER OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.
FOR ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
MUNICIPALITIES,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS

"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name "LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—

LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD. INFANTS INVALIDS TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to

THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,

35 & 36, Upper [illegible] Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow. Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.

CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Prisons, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.

MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newel Bars, plain and enamelled Bails, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Palisades, covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Desk and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and Rollers, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Orinare and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridging and Crestings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Sockets and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men, upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C. I. G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India

Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kemaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.

And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRÉ & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRÉ'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:—"MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S REGISTERED COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK. EVERYWHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.

Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Sides, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It relieves early and permanently relief in all cases of Sprains, Cuts, Sprains, Scurvy, Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all those wanting a medicine always at hand, and ready to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Poer Market near Jumma Musjid.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 53 and 55, HELLAS & JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Vivienne, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.